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Bush & Gorbachev: Working Partners

In London, 2 Leaders Show They Can Hold Spotlight

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

LONDON — George Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev demonstrated once again here this week that when they pull together, the American and Soviet leaders can still command the spotlight in world affairs.

But Mr. Gorbachev's precedent-shattering appearance at a Group of Seven economic summit meeting as a supplicant and Mr. Bush's low-key performance at the annual gathering also demonstrated that their leadership in world affairs was no longer a given.

They must assert their claim to lead rather than take it for granted, and share the spotlight with Europe and Japan.

The differing reactions of the leaders of North America, Europe and Japan to this "Seven Plus One" summit suggested that Mr. Gorbachev's presence was also transforming their organization and the nature of global political leadership beyond the Cold War.

The Europeans and Canadians overcame American and Japanese resistance to the idea of a formal continuing G-7 dialogue 7 with Mr. Gorbachev. In one of the few interventions he made in the closed summit sessions, Mr. Bush made it clear that he opposed putting "a political overlay" on the talks with Mr. Gorbachev, summit sources report.

"The White House guys were not comfortable with having to sit around a table with six other leaders and deal with the Soviet Union in the first place," said a Western official. "They would prefer that Bush just dial up other leaders on the phone and cut deals one on one."

There was a sense here of a page being turned in history, with superpower arms agreements and East-West bloc unity belonging to an era that is passing.

By seeking association with the G-7, Mr. Gorbachev is loosening the cement that helped unite the industrial democracies on many global issues in the Cold War.

Instead of being able to command support from his allies at this meeting, Mr. Bush had to organize shifting coalitions with them to block or put over controversial propositions.

He joined with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan to resist

NEWS ANALYSIS

European pressure for immediate economic aid to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bush found support only from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada in the charged argument with Japan and Europe over agricultural subsidies, and he wound up isolated in arguing against making any commitment to limitations on carbon dioxide emissions and other environmental issues.

Moreover, an international division of labor seemed to develop here on the world's hottest political hot spots.

President Bush gained impressive support from the other leaders on preventing Iraq from developing nuclear weapons and for his effort to mediate the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The United States, in return, enthusiastically endorsed the European Community's efforts in behalf of a permanent cease-fire and new political arrangements in Yugoslavia.

With the economies of the United States, Britain and Canada in recession and only Japan in robust health, the economic declaration and its promises to break the multinational trade negotiations deadlock were greeted with skeptical questioning by journalists.

It was Mr. Gorbachev's arrival that brought color, drama and, ultimately, significance to the 17th economic summit meeting.

Both in a 23-page letter delivered a few days before the meeting began and in his private presentation

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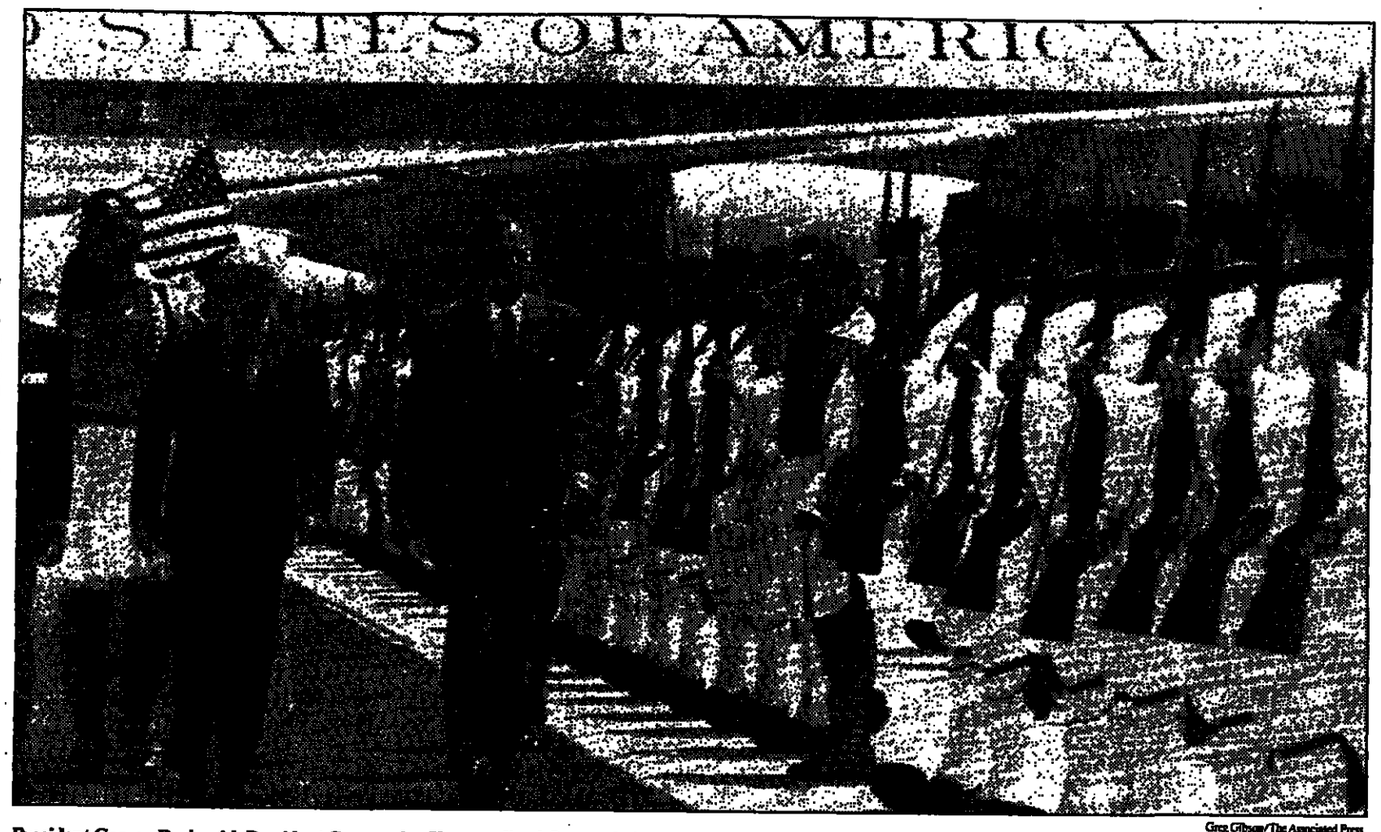

Greg Gibson/The Associated Press

President George Bush, with President Constantine Karamanlis of Greece, being welcomed to Athens by an honor guard Thursday. He gave an address to the parliament.

Bush Says He'll Help On Peace In Cyprus

Offer in Athens Calls for End of Schism This Year

By John E. Yang
Washington Post Service

ATHENS — President George Bush promised Thursday to help Greek and Turkish leaders settle by the end of the year the dispute that has left Cyprus divided since 1974.

But Mr. Bush proposed no solution of his own, and his speech to the Greek parliament was coolly received. He was interrupted only once with applause, when he invited President Constantine Karamanlis to visit Washington next year.

"Today, with new leaders of vision, your nations enjoy a unique opportunity to overcome the misunderstandings of the past," Mr. Bush said, referring to Turkey as well as Greece. "You can begin to heal the deep wound that scars Cyprus, that divides families and friends on that island."

He said the United States would do whatever it could to help settle the dispute over Cyprus, "and do so this year."

[Several thousand Greek students fought with riot police in central Athens on Thursday, lighting fires in the streets and hurling gasoline bombs and stones to protest the visit, Reuters reported.

[Police officers fired dozens of rounds of tear gas to disperse the students, who gathered near the parliament building after Mr. Bush's speech. The police said a number of people had been injured but gave no figure.]

Mr. Bush's visit, the first by an American president since Dwight D. Eisenhower's global tour in 1959, is designed to bolster the sagging popularity of Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis and to reassure the Greeks that the United States' close alliance with Turkey, Greece's ancient rival, in the Gulf war is not a threat to them. He will spend two days in Turkey, beginning Saturday.

The president brought no new proposals to resolve the Cypriot question, which Mr. Mitsotakis called "our great national issue," but he gave impetus to a call from the United Nations for a conference on the issue involving Greeks, Turks, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

"It is not my role to spell out the steps, nor it is my role to spell out the procedures," Mr. Bush said at a news conference after meeting with Mr. Mitsotakis. Rather, he said, it is his role to support the peace efforts of the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974 after a Greek-aided coup attempt on the island. Cyprus has been cut in two ever since, Turkey controlling the north, Greece controlling the south and UN peacekeeping forces keeping them apart.

During their meeting, which lasted nearly two hours, Mr. Mitsotakis and Mr. Bush also discussed the prime minister's efforts to get the Greek economy under control, the unrest in neighboring Yuglosavia and the broader issue of friction between Greece and Turkey.

U.S.-Greek relations are becoming smoother after years of difficulty that began in 1967 when army generals seized power and imposed a dictatorship. The strain worsened during the eight years of the Socialist leadership of Andreas Papandreou. Last year, Mr. Papandreou was unseated when Mr. Mitsotakis's New Democracy Party established a slender 151-seat majority in the 300-seat parliament.

Mr. Mitsotakis warmly welcomed Mr. Bush, calling his visit "a political event of particular significance" that "reinforces the efforts of our government to develop Greek-American relations."

Mr. Mitsotakis's popularity has suffered, though, as he has tried to pare the government payroll, sell state industries and get tough on tax evaders in order to improve the beleaguered Greek economy. His party trails Mr. Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement in popularity polls.

After START, a Pause, Negotiations Experts Say

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Completion of the Strategic Arms Reduction treaty, or START, has stirred fresh debate among arms specialists over the wisdom and practicality of pursuing more such comprehensive agreements to reduce further the number of nuclear weapons.

Many senior U.S. officials now favor a lengthy negotiating pause and are skeptical about achieving deeper reductions in nuclear arms. Nevertheless, key legislators and former defense officials are advocating a swift transition to much smaller arsenals.

Much of the debate about pursuing any future accord stems from the mixed record of arms control in recent decades, when superpower arsenals nearly tripled, to reach about 23,000 warheads. Although START promises to be the first accord to reverse this progression, the draft agreement is less ambitious than initially advertised.

Instead of slashing nuclear weaponry by 50 percent, as anticipated during the 1980s, the treaty stipulates a net reduction of 20 percent to 35 percent, to roughly 8,000 Soviet weapons and 10,000 U.S. weapons. By and large, the U.S. strategic weapons designed and built in the last 12 years are not affected by the accord.

If approved by the Senate, START would be the first binding strategic arms treaty enacted in nearly 20 years; another arms treaty signed in 1979 was never ratified or enforced. But several senior administration officials said that military planners are generally reluctant to go the next step after START and negotiate away the costly strategic weapon systems now being deployed, such as the B-2 bomber and the Trident submarine, worrying that deeper cuts would erode the deterrent effect of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

As a result, the officials said, the announcement Wednesday could mark the close of a 20-year era in which the United States and the Soviet Union have sought in single treaties to limit virtually every facet of their nuclear weaponry. Any future nuclear arms agreements are likely to be simpler, shorter and negotiated more quickly and with less visibility than the 750-page START accord, they said.

The two sides instead may build on START with what one official characterized as "strap-ons," meaning amendments calling for deeper cuts.

START "has been an exhausting process," Defense Secretary Dick Cheney told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this week.

He added that "there may well be people in the process who are not eager to go out and start over again."

Mr. Cheney went on to spell out a future arms control agenda for the administration that included only regional

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G-7 Over, Gorbachev Goes One-on-One for Aid

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, his foot in the door of the club of industrial democracies, continued lobbying Western leaders here Thursday and was rewarded with a smidgen of technical and economic assistance.

Calling his session with the heads of the seven most powerful industrial democracies here Wednesday "the first step towards a new type of economic relationship," Mr. Gorbachev met separately with the leaders of Italy and Canada in the morning before spending the rest of the day with his British hosts.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada unlocked a $130-million grain credit that had been withheld last winter because of the Soviet crackdown against the independence movement in Lithuania.

The British leader, John Major, more than doubled a £20 million ($33 million) know-how fund to help small businesses in the Soviet Union, raising the total to £50 million to be spread out over the next three years.

"We've started moving along, and this I welcome very much," the Soviet leader said on the steps of 10 Downing

Soviet commentators are upbeat on G-7 aid. Page 5.

Street, beaming as Mr. Major made the announcement before taking him off to meet members of Parliament and British business leaders.

Thursday evening he had an audience with Queen Elizabeth II in Buckingham Palace before going with his wife, Raisa, to see the first act of Rossini's operatic retelling of Cinderella, "La Cenerentola," by the Royal Opera at Covent Garden.

Mr. Gorbachev seemed to be taking the encouragement Western leaders gave him Wednesday to transform the crumbling Soviet economy to a market system as an acknowledgment that he was in fact on the way there.

In fact, as Mr. Major made clear in private talks with him Thursday, the Western countries still have many questions about his plans.

According to British officials, Mr. Major told the Soviet leader that he had left the seven unclear about his plan's provisions for property rights, liberalized prices, control over government finances, privatization of enterprises, the legal framework to underpin a market economy and relations

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Michael Samaio/The Associated Press

SEMPER FIDEL — President Fidel Castro of Cuba waving a characteristic salute on his arrival in Guadalajara, Mexico, for a two-day conference of Spanish-speaking leaders. Page 2.

Japan and EC Pledge 'Equitable' Market Access

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

THE HAGUE — The European Community and Japan issued a sweeping declaration on trade and political cooperation Thursday, pledging "equitable" market access and coordination on international security issues ranging from arms control to drug trafficking.

The agreement is modeled after dual declarations issued in November by the EC and the United States, as well as the EC and Canada. It commits the parties to "endeavor to strengthen their cooperation in a fair and harmonious way in all areas of their relations." But it did not directly address the issue of trade imbalances.

The five-page document, which emerged after 18 months of often tense negotiations, was announced by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan and by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands, who holds the rotating EC presidency.

The agreement does not directly address the EC's staggering trade deficit with Japan, which surged in the first half of 1991 to $14.39 billion from $8.82 billion in the same period last year. Most of the deficit stems from the automobile and electronics sectors.

A crucial paragraph in the declaration does, however, commit both sides to "pursuing their resolve for equitable access to their respective markets, and removing obstacles, whether structural or other, impeding the expansion of trade and investment, on the basis of comparable opportunities."

France, whose new prime minister, Edith Cresson, has complained loudly about Japanese trade policies, had sought a commitment to "balanced" trade benefits, but went along at the last minute with the "equitable" and "comparable" language that emerged in the final document.

Mr. Lubbers, with Mr. Kaifu beside him at a news conference, stressed that "we still have a long way to go, to work together, to open up our markets. Both of us. It's a two-way-street situation. Mr. Kaifu and his advisers assure me that this will be a two-way street."

Mr. Kaifu said: "Japan and the European Community have tended to be preoccupied by economic and trade relations, but we must also promote our cooperation in the political arena."

He defended the extensive Japanese investment in "transplant" automobile factories located in the Community, principally in Britain.

In another development, the EC and Japanese leaders avoided di-

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Kiosk

Serb Says Army Will Quit Slovenia

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Yugoslavia's collective presidency agreed Thursday to withdraw all federal troops immediately from the breakaway republic of Slovenia, the Serbian representative, Borisav Jovic, said.

"This is in complete accordance with our political stand that the Yugoslav Army should not be stationed in those parts of the country that see it as an occupier," Mr. Jovic said on Belgrade television.

Group Demands 2 Shiites' Release

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A Lebanese group that holds two American hostages warned Thursday of "drastic consequences" unless two Lebanese Shiites jailed in Germany were treated well and freed.

In a statement accompanied by a new photograph of Terry A. Anderson, Islamic Jihad said that if Germany followed U.S. and "Jewish" policies, it would only suffer heavy losses. The statement did not mention Mr. Anderson, who was kidnapped in 1985.

The group said Mohammed and Abbas Ali Hamadi were subject to assassination attempts and psychological and physical torture in Germany, where they are serving prison sentences for hijacking and kidnapping.

General News

Iraq vowed that it had no more covert nuclear facilities. Page 2.

A U.S. senator's miscue makes public the identity of a senior CIA agent. Page 3.

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When rockers try their hands at classical music, it usually falls flat. Page 8.

Dow Close
Up 37.56
3,016.32

The Dollar In New York

DM	1.7745
Pound	1.6855
Yen	137.65
FF	6.023

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Weather Page 2.

Police Did the Provoking on Temple Mount, Judge Finds

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — An Israeli judge completing an exhaustive nine-month investigation concluded Thursday that the police, not the Palestinians, initially provoked the violence at Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem's Old City in October in which at least 17 Palestinians were shot and killed.

Judge Ezra Kama ruled that some of the shooting deaths were clearly unjustified, and in those cases he called the police explanation that they had opened fired out of fear for their lives "exaggerated and strange."

His findings directly contradict those of a government-appointed commission of inquiry, which found the policemen blameless after an 18-day investigation. But Judge Kama ruled that no charges should be brought against any of the police officers, since it was impossible to know who fired which shot.

The shootings touched off a storm of international concern. The United Nations ordered an inquiry, but after Israel refused to cooperate the UN dropped it.

Under Israeli law, the police were required to order the judicial inquiry. It was roughly the Israeli equivalent of a coroner's inquest. The judge interviewed dozens of witnesses, both Israeli and Palestinian, and collected 4,000 pages of evidence with the principal aim of determining whether anyone should be charged.

From the beginning the government said that Palestinians carried out a well-planned attack designed to bring world attention to their cause. The government asserted that the Palestinians had provoked the police and had deliberately stoned thousands of Jews who were worshiping at the Western Wall below.

But the judge leveled heavy blame on both Israelis and Palestinians, saying neither had made much effort to prevent what should have been "a trivial incident" from

See ISRAEL, Page 5

Leisure-Rich Germans Find Release in 'Bread and Circuses'

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

COLOGNE — Typical German workers get six weeks of paid vacation a year. They work fewer hours than their counterparts in any other industrialized nation, fully 341 hours a year less than the average American.

As a result, Germans have a mind-boggling amount of leisure time to fill.

American-style free-time activities do not work as well here. Television is off the air much of the time and is heavily weighted toward droning talkfests and *Sturm und Drang* documentaries about the crimes of past generations. And shopping is out as a form of recreation: By law, all stores close evenings and weekends except for a few hours Saturday morning.

Enter Hans-Peter Wodarz and Bernhard Paul, masters, respectively, of one of Germany's finest restaurants and the country's most admired circus. They have taken affluent Germany by storm with a most contemporary and ancient entertainment, the boisterous, ribald, slightly decadent gourmet circus.

Named for ancient Rome's brilliant method of dampening dissent among the masses, "Bread and Circuses" is playing to sold-out crowds night after night, offering a four-course menu served in a sumptuous, turn-of-the-century big top of mahogany and beveled glass.

While 280 diners are served a first course of jellied turbot and salmon, 10 clowns dressed as waiters and cooks gallivant through the narrow aisles, tossing plates over customers' heads, picking pockets, smashing the occasional egg and doing anything possible to shock the well-dressed crowd.

A surly wine steward, who wears corks in his cornrowed hair, cracks open a beer with a fork, samples it in the oversize saucepan hung around his neck and promptly throws up. Spying two prim matrons, a couple of clowns wipe the plates and silverware off the table, begin smooching madly and end up in an embrace on the fresh linens.

Amid the slapstick, and before the tomato-carrot soup with roasted celery root is served, real circus acts squeeze onto the tiny stage at the center of the big top. A juggler spits table tennis balls up toward the towering tent roof. A Soviet-Yugoslav trio plays classical favorites with spoons rapped against partially filled water bottles.

For 155 Deutsche marks ($86) plus drinks, German yuppies, businessmen and their elegantly coiffed wives, and suburbanites in for a big night on the town get to see what the chef turned showman, Mr. Wodarz, calls "the perfect statement of Germany in the '90s."

"For the first time in history, the Germans want *Lebensfreude*, the joy of life," he said. "This is our Gay Nineties. There's been a shift in Germany. The people have their color TVs now. The auto is paid for. They want to spend their money on something live."

"Life is dreary enough," Marita Kaiser, a spokeswoman for the German Hotel and Restaurant Asso-

See KOMISCH, Page 5

The High-Stakes Gamble of an Israeli Moderate

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — David Levy says he never set out to be the one moderate in a government whose other members are all staunch rightists.

As Israel's foreign minister, he is forever butting heads with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and others, and is attacked and maligned for trying to push Israel an inch forward here, another inch there, toward the U.S. proposal for regional peace.

In the prime minister's office, officials like to say that Mr. Levy is committing political suicide. After all, a moderate is a rare bird in the governing Likud party. On occasion, Mr. Levy is forced to proclaim, "I am not a dove!"

In fact, Mr. Levy could hardly be described as a leftist. He supports the growth of West Bank settlements and holds his party's view that Israel should never give up the occupied lands. But he wants to offer concessions so the peace process can move forward, although no one else in the government seems so inclined.

On Monday, he praised Syria's reported acceptance of President George Bush's compromise proposals for a regional peace conference, again bringing himself into conflict with almost everyone else in the government. They were trying to find fault or declare Syria's response a cynical bluff.

Mr. Levy, who was born in Rabat, Morocco, in 1937, is involved in a high-stakes gamble. He is an open candidate to be prime minister whenever Mr. Shamir steps down. And his chances depend in large part on whether he succeeds in his present job.

For his chief rivals, Housing Minister Ariel Sharon and Defense Minister Moshe Arens, success in their jobs is easy to measure. They need only build more homes and stop more terrorists. But for the foreign minister to succeed, he must lead Israel to peace. And with this government, that might prove impossible. As it is, his fellow ministers rebuke him at every turn.

The best-known example came during one of the recent visits to Israel by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d. Mr. Levy told him that, in one crucial matter under debate, Israel would allow the proposed regional peace conference to reconvene once every six months — if all the parties agreed.

But as soon as Mr. Baker had left, some other ministers began grumbling that Mr. Levy had gone too far. Soon Mr. Shamir joined them, even though he had initially approved the idea.

And two days later the government formally retracted Mr. Levy's commitment to Mr. Baker.

Mr. Levy has few friends in the government. But that is not surprising; neither do most ministers. As foreign minister, Mr. Levy has become the favorite target.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Levy have been rivals or enemies for a decade, or longer. In another political system, Mr. Shamir probably would have dismissed Mr. Levy long ago. But Mr. Levy holds a significant bloc of support in the Likud party's Central Committee, which chooses the party's leader. If Mr. Shamir were to dismiss Mr. Levy, he would be endangering his own position.

For years, Mr. Levy's humble background and relatively unsophisticated manner have made him the target of ridicule.

When the Levys arrived from Morocco in 1956, they were sent to Bet Shean, a scrub town in the north that was home only to immigrants who did not know better.

Mr. Levy's wife worked as a housekeeper. Mr. Levy was unemployed when one day he went on a rampage, turning over desks in the unemployment office because he could not find a job. For that he spent 12 days in jail.

For several years he was a construction worker. Campaigning for Sephardic immigrants' rights, he was elected to the Bet Shean City Council. When Likud took power, Prime Minister Menachem Begin noticed him and made him minister of absorption, then housing.

Still, the nation's Ashkenazi elite made fun of him. They pointed to his 12 children. They snickered at his relative lack of education; he did not study beyond high school.

They ridiculed his sermon-like public-speaking manner and the fact that he was the only government minister who did not speak English. In fact, David Levy jokes came to be a common currency of urban dinner parties.

Much of that has changed now, and it looks as though Mr. Levy might have the last laugh. He has a natural constituent base, Israel's Sephardic majority.

He appears to be counting on a notion that many other Likud politicians seem unwilling to grasp, that the largest portion of Israel's population is somewhat more moderate than its government.

A survey published this month found that 69 percent of the public would be willing to exchange at least some part of the West Bank in return for peace.

Iraq Vows Its Nuclear Deception Has Ended

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Iraq gave the United Nations a formal pledge Thursday that it had no more clandestine nuclear facilities and that it had revealed all its nuclear secrets.

[In Washington, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said that President George Bush was "deadly serious" about preventing Iraq from acquiring a nuclear weapon, even if it took a new round of military strikes.

["We simply cannot afford a situation in which Saddam Hussein acquires a nuclear weapon," Mr. Cheney told The Associated Press.

[In Baghdad, Iraqis fearing renewed U.S. bombing stockpiled food Thursday, a week before a deadline for President Saddam to comply with UN cease-fire terms on his nuclear secrets, Reuters reported.]

Iraq's pledge on its nuclear facilities was given to the chief UN nuclear inspector, Demitri Perricos, by Jaafar Dhia Jaafar, the vice chairman of Iraq's Atomic Energy Commission and vice minister for industry.

"They have made a declaration that they have declared everything they must declare," Mr. Perricos said.

Mr. Perricos said the UN inspectors, who are preparing Iraq's nuclear equipment that could be used in weapons for destruction or removal under the Security Council's Gulf war cease-fire terms, will make a new report to the council at the end of next week.

Thursday's declaration and the new Security Council report that will be based on it are likely to persuade Mr. Bush to suspend his threat to bomb Iraq again unless it cooperates, UN officials in Baghdad believe.

Mr. Perricos said Iraq had not declared any new stocks of highly enriched uranium suitable for weapons, apart from the roughly 40 kilograms (90 pounds) it has already declared to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and placed under safeguards to ensure that it is not used for military ends.

Iraq has said it managed secretly to make half a kilogram of 4 percent low-enriched uranium that could not be used in a bomb. An inspector said that on the basis of the machinery the team has seen, Iraq could not have produced any material more highly enriched than this.

Last week the United States rejected an earlier Iraqi declaration, in which Baghdad finally confessed to having a secret uranium enrichment program that might produce nuclear explosives, saying that it was still inadequate and incomplete.

At that point, UN officials say, Mr. Jaafar met personally with the inspectors for the first time since they had arrived and started providing them with what one inspector described as "a deluge of information."

In earlier replies to the inspectors' demand for an explanation of why it had a secret enrichment program, UN officials say, Iraq was evasive and misleading.

The Foreign Ministry argued at one point that Iraq was not required to report its enrichment activities to the international agency, although the inspectors say that as a signatory to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, it definitely has such an obligation.

The inspectors asked for Thursday's pledge on Wednesday after deciding that Iraq finally appeared to be telling the truth about its secret nuclear activities.

Nevertheless, Mr. Perricos and other inspectors made it clear Thursday that they remained suspicious, pointing out that they had been lied to continually by Baghdad for four months.

■ Compliance Demanded

The U.S. representative to the United Nations said Thursday that Iraqi defiance of UN cease-fire terms was intolerable and could not be allowed to continue, Reuters reported.

Thomas R. Pickering accused Iraq of having concealed missiles and biological weapons and dismissed Baghdad's claims that its nuclear program was peaceful.

Residents of the Iraqi capital said prices had soared on the open market as people rushed to buy food and essential supplies before the July 25 deadline set by the UN Security Council.

Under cease-fire terms imposed on Iraq, Mr. Saddam must reveal and scrap all his weapons of mass destruction.

In Washington, Mr. Pickering told a congressional hearing that Iraq was obstructing UN efforts to expose its nuclear program and warned: "Iraq must not miscalculate a second time. Its pattern of reckless defiance of the expressed will of the international community is intolerable."

In Vienna, the International Atomic Energy Agency condemned Iraq and called for wider powers to inspect suspected nuclear sites.

"The large enrichment program in Iraq was clandestine, it was not placed under safeguards and no confidence can arise it had peaceful purposes," the agency's director, Hans Blix, told a board meeting.

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WORLD BRIEFS

ASEAN to Back Cambodian Council

KUALA LUMPUR (Combined Dispatches) — The Association of South East Asian Nations will formally recognize Cambodia's Supreme National Council, comprising the Phnom Penh government and its three guerrilla rivals, diplomatic sources said Thursday.

The six ASEAN foreign ministers were expected to issue a joint statement on Friday recognizing the council at the start of their annual meeting here, sources said. ASEAN, comprising Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, until recently had backed the three guerrilla groups against Phnom Penh.

In Beijing on Thursday, representatives of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council recommended sending a UN survey team to Cambodia as a step toward monitoring a cease-fire. But a senior U.S. official said that before such a force was sent, the warring factions must agree on a comprehensive political settlement. *(Reuters, AP)*

Mandela on Communists: Ties Fade

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Nelson Mandela said in remarks published on Thursday that an African National Congress government would not follow socialism and would not collaborate with the South African Communist Party.

The ANC president said that although the two organizations would remain political allies, their close cooperation on political strategy would end when white minority rule had been abolished, the Johannesburg Star reported.

"The SACP has declared that their cooperation with us is only up to the point of the overthrow of the apartheid state," Mr. Mandela said Thursday, referring to the Communists. After that they take their own line, he said, "which we will not follow."

Mr. Mandela's comments were his most explicit so far on cooling ANC support for socialist economic policy and the eventual weakening he envisions in the alliance between the main black opposition group and the SACP.

Fire Badly Damages Soviet Destroyer

MOSCOW (Reuters) — One of the Soviet Union's most sophisticated destroyers was badly damaged Thursday by fire at a repair yard in the Pacific port of Vladivostok, Tass reported.

According to Tass, no one was killed in the fire on the 6,700-ton Admiral Tributs, a Udaloy-class vessel launched in 1983. It reported that an inquiry had begun into what it described as an "extraordinary incident."

Western naval experts say that although fire precautions have been stepped up on Soviet submarines since the loss of the nuclear vessel Komsomolets in 1989, the measures still appear to be wanting. Two dockworkers were killed and three injured in an explosion on a merchant tanker at Vladivostok on Wednesday. Four months ago, several shells exploded above the city when a naval engineer accidentally fired a ship's anti-aircraft guns while cleaning.

Jordan Leader Wins Confidence Vote

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — The moderate government of Prime Minister Taher Masri won a parliamentary vote of confidence Thursday in a victory for King Hussein over the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood.

The House of Representatives approved the king's appointment, 47 to 31, with one abstention and one absence. Hussein appointed Mr. Masri as prime minister on June 19, and he named a cabinet of 24 liberals and technocrats, ignoring the brotherhood.

The brotherhood, whose 22 deputies constitute the largest voting bloc in the house, tried to stop the appointment, which needed legislative approval. The group objected to Mr. Masri's support for a peaceful resolution to the Palestinian issue. But the power the brotherhood gained in 1989 elections has waned since it backed Iraq in the Gulf war. And the public also has grown disenchanted with its efforts to impose Islamic laws.

Beijing Aid Plea Ignored, UN Says

BEIJING (AP) — China has received only a fraction of the aid it requested for victims of its worst flood in a century, despite a rare public plea for international assistance, United Nations officials said here Thursday.

Total outside aid, most of it from Hong Kong, has reached just under $22 million, considerably less than the $200 million China appealed for last week for relief supplies and rebuilding. "We think we have to rely mainly on ourselves," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wu Jianmin, at a press conference, when asked if he was disappointed about the West's response. "International assistance is an auxiliary measure."

Correction

A New York Times article about patterns of genetic inheritance published in the IHT's editions of July 19 referred incorrectly to the inheritance of Prader-Willi syndrome and Angelman syndrome, disorders caused by the same gene defect. Prader-Willi syndrome arises if the defect is inherited from the father, and Angelman syndrome occurs only if the mutation is inherited from the mother.

TRAVEL UPDATE

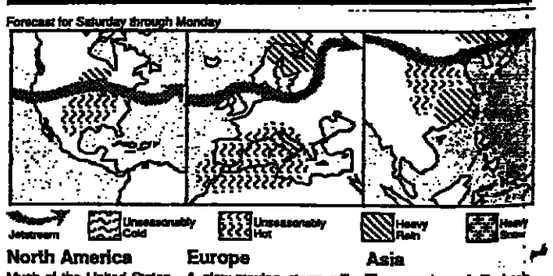
Rail strikers blocked train traffic to and from Calais on Thursday, barricading tracks around the central station and the ferry depot, railroad officials said. Ferry workers, meanwhile, ended a dispute that had kept four cross-Channel ferries idle for almost a month. *(AFP)*

The Lao Aviation Company, a new passenger service, has begun twice-weekly service between the Laotian capital of Vientiane and Bangkok, according to the Laotian press agency. *(AFP)*

Continental Airlines will suspend its daily flight from Houston to Tokyo, via Honolulu, beginning in October. Low profits caused the suspension, a Continental official said. *(UPI)*

The Weather

Forecast for Saturday through Monday



North America
Much of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains will broil in a heat wave Saturday into Monday. In Canada, slow-moving and heavy thunderstorms, some containing hail, will buffet Manitoba and western Ontario this weekend.

Europe
A slow-moving storm will bring clouds and rain to much of Scandinavia on Saturday and Sunday. Northern France to Germany and Great Britain will be slightly cooler than normal with a few light showers. Spain and Portugal will be dry and hot.

Asia
The remains of Typhoon Amy will drench Taiwan and southeastern China before breaking up this weekend. Downpours are possible in Tokyo. Overall, normal summertime heat, high humidity and scattered thunderstorms will persist throughout the Far East.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Algarve	34 /93	21 /70 s	33 /91	22/71 s
Amsterdam	20 /68	10 /50 sh	17 /62	12/53 sh
Athens	33 /91	22 /71 s	33 /91	23/73 s
Barcelona	32 /89	22 /71 s	32 /89	22/71 s
Belgrade	28 /82	17 /62 s	27 /80	16/61 pc
Berlin	21 /70	12 /53 sh	17 /62	12/53 sh
Brussels	21 /70	12 /53 pc	17 /62	11/52 c
Budapest	27 /80	14 /57 sh	24 /75	13/55 pc
Copenhagen	20 /68	11 /52 sh	17 /62	11/52 sh
Costa Del Sol	34 /93	24 /75 s	32 /89	23/73 s
Dublin	16 /61	11 /52 pc	17 /62	11/52 c
Edinburgh	16 /61	11 /52 sh	17 /62	10/50 sh
Florence	31 /88	21 /70 pc	29 /84	18/64 s
Frankfurt	21 /70	11 /52 sh	21 /70	13/55 c
Geneva	26 /79	14 /57 sh	24 /75	13/55 pc
Helsinki	19 /66	13 /55 sh	19 /66	13/55 r
Las Palmas	30 /86	23 /73 pc	30 /86	23/73 pc
Leningrad	20 /68	13 /55 sh	20 /68	12/53 sh
Lisbon	32 /89	18 /64 s	31 /88	19/66 s
London	18 /64	12 /53 c	19 /66	12/53 pc
Madrid	36 /97	21 /70 s	37 /99	19/66 s
Milan	26 /79	16 /64 sh	27 /80	17/62 s
Moscow	23 /73	17 /62 sh	21 /70	16/61 sh
Munich	19 /66	11 /52 t	17 /62	11/52 sh
Nice	31 /88	20 /68 s	29 /84	19/66 s
Oslo	16 /61	12 /53 sh	17 /62	11/52 sh
Paris	22 /71	12 /53 c	22 /71	11/52 pc
Prague	23 /73	12 /53 t	21 /70	12/53 pc
Reykjavik	16 /61	10 /50 pc	14 /57	10/50 pc
Rome	31 /88	19 /66 s	32 /89	17/62 s
Stockholm	18 /64	12 /53 sh	19 /66	11/52 sh
Strasbourg	22 /71	14 /57 c	22 /73	13/55 pc
Venice	29 /84	19 /66 pc	26 /82	17/62 s
Vienna	26 /79	12 /53 sh	23 /73	13/55 pc
Warsaw	25 /73	13 /55 t	19 /66	13/53 c
Zurich	24 /75	12 /53 sh	23 /73	12/53 pc

Middle East

Ankara	27 /80	17 /62 pc	28 /82	14/57 pc
Beirut	30 /86	18 /64 s	31 /88	18/64 s
Cairo	33 /91	19 /66 s	32 /89	18/64 s
Damascus	33 /91	17 /62 s	31 /88	17/62 s
Istanbul	27 /80	18 /64 pc	27 /80	20/68 pc
Jerusalem	32 /89	20 /68 s	31 /88	19/66 s
Riyadh	43 /109	28 /79 s	43 /109	28/79 s

Oceania

Auckland	17 /62	4 /39 sh	17 /62	6/43 c
Sydney	21 /70	10 /50 s	20 /68	9/48 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Bangkok	32 /89	25 /77 pc	32 /89	25/77 pc
Beijing	29 /84	22 /71 sh	31 /88	22/71 pc
Hong Kong	32 /89	28 /82 r	32 /89	28/82 pc
Manila	30 /86	26 /79 r	34 /93	26/79 pc
New Delhi	38 /100	29 /84 pc	39 /102	29/84 pc
Seoul	30 /86	23 /73 pc	30 /86	22/71 sh
Shanghai	29 /84	24 /75 r	29 /84	24/75 r
Singapore	31 /88	27 /80 pc	31 /88	27/80 pc
Taipei	30 /86	27 /80 r	30 /86	27/80 r
Tokyo	31 /88	21 /70 pc	31 /88	21/70 pc

Africa

Algiers	34 /93	22 /71 s	34 /93	22/71 s
Cape Town	14 /57	10 /50 sh	14 /57	9/48 sh
Casablanca	29 /84	21 /70 pc	33 /91	22/71 pc
Harare	28 /79	11 /52 pc	26 /79	11/52 pc
Lagos	29 /84	25 /79 pc	29 /84	25/78 pc
Nairobi	23 /73	11 /52 t	24 /75	11/52 pc
Tunis	36 /97	22 /71 s	36 /97	22/71 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	11 /52	2 /35 sh	12 /53	0/32 pc
Caracas	31 /88	22 /71 pc	31 /88	23/71 pc
Lima	19 /66	14 /57 pc	20 /68	14/57 pc
Mexico City	26 /79	14 /57 pc	24 /75	14/57 pc
Rio de Janeiro	25 /77	16 /61 pc	25 /77	14/57 pc

North America

Anchorage	18 /64	10 /50 pc	16 /61	12/53 c
Atlanta	32 /89	22 /71 t	32 /89	22/71 pc
Boston	27 /80	25 /77 pc	27 /80	24/75 pc
Chicago	26 /87	23 /73 pc	32 /89	19/66 pc
Denver	34 /93	17 /62 t	32 /89	16/61 t
Detroit	30 /86	23 /73 pc	30 /86	22/71 pc
Honolulu	31 /88	24 /75 sh	32 /89	23/73 sh
Houston	34 /93	23 /73 pc	34 /93	24/75 pc
Los Angeles	26 /79	17 /62 pc	24 /75	16/61 s
Miami	33 /91	26 /79 t	32 /89	25/77 pc
Minneapolis	32 /89	19 /66 pc	30 /86	21/70 pc
Montreal	25 /81	22 /71 pc	31 /88	19/66 pc
Nassau	32 /89	26 /79 pc	32 /89	26/79 pc
New York	37 /98	24 /75 pc	37 /98	26/79 pc
Phoenix	41 /106	28 /82 pc	38 /100	28/82 s
San Fran.	22 /71	12 /53 s	22 /71	13/55 pc
Seattle	24 /75	13 /55 pc	24 /75	12/53 pc
Toronto	32 /89	21 /70 pc	30 /86	21/70 pc
Washington	37 /98	24 /75 pc	37 /98	27/80 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice.
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Nabil Ismail/Agence France-Presse

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d on his arrival in Damascus on Thursday making a point to Foreign Minister Farouk Shara.

U.S. and Syria Agree on Plan For Direct Israel-Arab Talks

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Syria's foreign minister, Farouk Shara, announced Thursday that Syria accepted America's proposal for a peace conference that would open direct talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Referring to Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians, Mr. Baker said he now hoped that they, too, would follow the Syrian lead and agree to the conference proposal, so that the United States and the Soviet Union — the co-sponsors of the conference — can issue invitations.

Israel, up to now, has rejected the proposal, but U.S. officials say that the Israelis are reconsidering their position. Jordan and the Palestinians are still undecided.

The announcement came after a three-hour meeting between Mr. Baker and President Hafez Assad, which the American side sought in order to confirm the Syrian commitment to take part in the peace conference. That commitment was first conveyed to President George Bush by Mr. Assad in a letter delivered Sunday.

"I had a very good meeting with President Assad," said Mr. Baker. "It is apparent to me that Syria has made a very important decision. As a result of that meeting, I am pleased to report that Syria has agreed to the proposals we have made, including coming to a peace conference, the terms of reference would be a comprehensive settlement based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338. I think that this is an extraordinarily important and positive step."

Mr. Baker added that the Syrian commitment "gives us something to work with, and we are going to try and build on it throughout this trip in an effort to promote the cause of peace."

Mr. Baker travels Friday to Egypt, then on to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel, where he will meet with both Israeli and Palestinian leaders.

■ UN Observer Planned

Mr. Baker told reporters that the Bush administration agreed with Syria on establishing a United Nations observer who, he said, would "take notes, he can communicate with the participants and the sponsors, but he will be an observer," news agencies reported.

The observer would also report to the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

Another point accepted by Mr. Assad was that the conference could be reconvened only with the consent of all the parties. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel wants a one-day conference with no right to reconvene, perhaps to avoid the possibility of the other parties' ganging up on Israel.

Mr. Baker said he was looking forward to talks with Mr. Shamir and other Israeli leaders in Jerusalem on Sunday night and hoped they would endorse the U.S. proposal for a peace conference as well.

"I hope so, I hope very much so," Mr. Baker said. "These are good proposals."

The Baker-Assad meeting launched Mr. Baker's newest effort to arrange negotiations between the Arabs and Israel. One of the major issues is what role the United Nations might play.

The UN observer role, as described by Mr. Baker, would be more than that of the passive observer believed to have been proposed by the Bush administration. The idea goes against the position of the Israeli government, which is determined to keep the UN out of negotiations with Arab states and Palestinians who live on the West Bank and in Gaza.

The bedrock of the U.S. formula is that negotiations would be held on the basis of resolutions approved by the UN Security Council in 1967 and 1973 calling on Israel to relinquish land in exchange for Arab acceptance under secure conditions.

"I want to point out that naming the UN as an observer does not alter anything on UN representation," Mr. Assad said in an interview published Thursday in the Syria Times.

An observer, Mr. Assad went on, "in ordinary conferences, in assemblies and everywhere, exercises, discusses and contributes to the entire function of the conference."

Castro to Latin Chiefs: Help Keep Cuba Afloat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — President Fidel Castro of Cuba appealed Thursday to leaders of Latin America, Spain and Portugal to help prevent his nation from sinking in a changing world economy.

The leaders, attending a two-day Ibero-American summit meeting here, responded by urging Cuba to emerge from its isolation and change its political and economic structures.

"We want Castro to join the rest of the Latin-American countries," said a spokesman for President Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela. "All of Latin America wants this."

Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain said that Cuba must move toward democratization and a market economy, and assure other Latin countries that Cuba will not supply arms to rebel movements in the region.

But Spanish officials said there had been no hint during a meeting with Mr. Castro that he was preparing to change Cuba's political system.

Cuba's socialist economy has been hurt by the drying up of trade and aid that accompanied the collapse of the East European bloc and the troubles in the Soviet Union, Cuba's staunchest ally in the nearly 30 years since Mr. Castro took power.

"He said that in these trying times Cuba needs help," a Spanish official said after the meeting between Mr. Castro, Mr. González and President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico.

President Carlos Saúl Menem of Argentina said he was confident that Cuba would introduce democratic processes so that it could be reincorporated into the Latin fold.

■ Salvador Truce Call

Six Central American presidents have called on leftist guerrillas battling the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador to lay down their weapons and to join the political process, The Associated Press reported from San Salvador.

The demand from the presidents of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama came Wednesday at the end of a three-day meeting here. *(Reuters, UPI)*

Germans Allow Market At Site of Death Camp

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Despite a rising tide of protest from Holocaust survivors around the world, local German officials said Thursday that they would allow a supermarket to open on the grounds of the Ravensbrück Nazi concentration camp north of Berlin.

"There is no law against bad taste," a spokesman for the Brandenburg state government, Manfred Schwarzkopf, told the Berliner Zeitung.

The state government said that earlier reports that the opening of the supermarket would be halted were only rumors. But Brandenburg's position appeared to waver Thursday night as the state premier, Manfred Stolpe, said he would review the controversy next week.

The supermarket is one of the West German chain Kaiser.

The state's stance on the nearly completed building, which is about 450 meters (500 yards) from a memorial to the 92,000 women and children killed at Ravensbrück, brought strong denunciations from Jewish and gypsy survivors groups in France, Belgium and Germany; from Germany's official Jewish community, and from the Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, in Vienna.

Ravensbrück "is a synonym for the immeasurable sorrow and deaths of people whose memory every previous German government has felt a duty to hold high," Mr. Wiesenthal said in a letter to Mr. Stolpe.

Arsonists on Thursday attacked both the Ravensbrück supermarket and a Kaiser food store in eastern Berlin. A group calling itself the Revolutionary Cell claimed responsibility for the two firebombings in a letter to the German news agency DPA. The letter said the group "will not wait for a construction halt but will fight for it."

The state has asked that trees be planted and a new approach road built to divide the commercial area from the camp memorial.

ASIAN TOPICS

No Spot Too Remote For Seagoing Trash

Pulling up in a motorboat to a remote island in the South Pacific, a British zoologist was astonished to find its beaches strewn with garbage washed up from the ocean. The island, Ducie Atoll, is one of the most remote in the world. It is 293 miles (475 kilometers) away from the nearest inhabited island, Pitcairn, and more than 3,000 miles northeast of New Zealand.

The scientist, Tim Benton of Cambridge University, reported in Nature magazine, "The island was absolutely covered with junk that would be perfectly at home in a city landfill, not on a very isolated beach." Along a 1.5-mile stretch of beach, he counted 953 pieces of garbage, including 6 light bulbs, 171 bottles, a tinned meat pie, 113 buoys, 25 shoes and a plastic floor mat from a car.

Fewer than 30 passing yachts stop on the British-owned coral atoll each year, and Mr. Benton said he believed most of the junk came from ship crews throwing their garbage overboard. He added that if so much rubbish can be found on Ducie, "it makes you wonder just how much more junk is out there," floating on the water or littering the sea floor.

An international convention governs garbage thrown overboard from ships. But it is difficult to enforce.

Around Asia

In China, a 17-year-old youth whose habitual gambling was bankrupting his family was killed by his father and grandfather, who tied him up and poured acid down his throat, Beijing's Legal Daily said. But prosecutors in the eastern province of Zhejiang decided not to charge them with murder because of mitigating factors. The father and grandfather had turned themselves in to the police after the slaying.

Royal Bengal tigers have killed 50 people in the past six months in Bangladesh's Sundarban mangrove forests, according to press reports. Most of the victims have been woodcutters, fishermen and honey collectors.

Six hundred Brahman cattle are being flown from Houston to Bangkok this month in two 24-hour flights by Boeing 747 jumbo jet. The $1.3 million sale price amounts to $2,166 per purebred breeding heifer. Thailand has been buying Texas breeding stock for the past five years. This is the largest single sale of live Texas cattle to any country in 20 years, according to Texas officials.

Arthur Higbee

House Backs Bill To Ban Replacing Striking Workers

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House has approved a bill to ban the use of permanent replacement workers in labor strikes, but the vote was far short of the number needed to override a threatened veto by President George Bush.

The House voted, 247 to 182, to ban the permanent replacement of strikers in unionized workplaces. The size of the vote Wednesday was slightly more than the bill's supporters expected, but well short of the 290 votes needed to override a veto.

Organized labor has made support of the replacement ban a political test for its future support. Several major unions have passed resolutions this year banning financial aid for members of Congress who fail to vote for the bill.

After a decade of job loss through mergers, acquisitions, hostile takeovers and the use of permanent replacements in a handful of highly publicized strikes, the move to ban permanent replacements has enormous support among rank-and-file union workers.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where labor admits it will have to compromise in the face of stiff Republican opposition. The Senate expects to take it up in September.

Chinese Doom Embezzler

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The Communist Party secretary of a major steel mill was sentenced to death Thursday after being convicted of embezzling and of accepting bribes.

André Cools, 64, Belgian Politician, Is Shot Dead in a Liège Parking Lot

The Associated Press

LIEGE, Belgium — André Cools, 64, a veteran socialist politician who helped shape Belgium's decentralized state structure, was shot dead in a parking lot early Thursday by a lone gunman who escaped, officials said.

A local politician who accompanied Mr. Cools was seriously injured in the shooting, Marie-Hélène Joiret, a councilwoman in Flemalle, was shot in the abdomen and was hospitalized in serious condition.

The motive for the killing was not yet known, said the public prosecutor, Leon Giet. But a Cools ally in the francophone socialist movement said the killing probably was political.

Mr. Cools was an advisor to King Baudouin as minister of state and mayor of Flemalle, a Liège suburb. He was a major force in Belgian politics during the 1960s and 1970s.

Chad Cholera Toll at 900

NDJAMENA, Chad — Cholera has killed 900 people in this country over the past two months, the Health Ministry said, swelling the death toll of a West and Central African epidemic to nearly 1,700 since May.

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هكذا من الأصل

Did a Sena
Boren's Miscue Un
By Michael Wines
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — With an apparently inadvertent remark to reporters, the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee made very public the veiled identity of one of the Central Intelligence Agency's most senior clandestine agents.
The senator, David L. Boren of Oklahoma, a Democrat, issued an agitated defense of his action Wednesday, emphasizing that the agent's name had already been disclosed in newspapers, a best-selling book and a congressional investigative record.
But intelligence officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said it nonetheless seemed likely that Mr. Boren's widely quoted remark would curtail, if not end, the overseas career of the officer, Jay K. Gruner, a former Latin America division chief who has been chief of the CIA station in a European capital for about two years.
"He'll be coming back, I assure you, by the end of the summer," one associate of Mr. Gruner said.
The intelligence agency, adhering to its policy of never discussing whom it employs in operations posts, declined to say whether Mr. Gruner is an agent or whether he would return to the United States.
Mr. Boren made his remark Tuesday at a news conference about the delay in the confirmation hearings for Robert M. Gates, President George Bush's nominee to head the CIA. Mr. Boren said senators wanted to interview Mr.

U.S. Urges All
To End Smoki
By Warren
New York Tim
WASHINGTON — Tobacco sm
hazard and employers should do
lowest levels possible, according to
The National Institute for Occupa
mended in a report Wednesday tha
workplace, offer classes to help w
incentives to encourage them to sto
Until total prohibition on smoki
said, "employers can designate separ
with separate ventilation." Echoing
ment reports, the agency said ciga
possibly heart disease in nonsmoke
Dr. Bryan Hardin, who supervised
added to mounting evidence that si
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The institute, part of the Public H
study health problems and make r
Department's Occupational Safety
which sets health rules in the workp
Row Clason Jr., director of policy
Health Administration, said the repo
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proposed on indoor air pollution a
clude that there are 3,700 cancer de
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Study Suggest
Could Preven
New York Time
NEW YORK — Middle-aged me
their chance of developing adult diab
the disease, a study suggests.
Although doctors usually urge d
exercise, scientists said the study was
might prevent diabetes from occurri
The study, in Thursday's issue of
Medicine, found that men reduced t
by 6 percent with every 500 calories
The average person expends about
quick pace.
"Our study clearly shows a prom
increased physical activity among me
adult-onset diabetes," said Dr. Susan
at the University of California at Be
Dr. Helmrich said the findings see
factors such as old age, obesity, hig
history of the disease.
Dr. Ralph S. Paffenbarger Jr., an e
study, said the findings could probab
risk factors are the same, but only v
hormonal disease. The disease affli
equal numbers.
Diabetes is a condition in which th
is elevated. Although the scientists sai
exercise provided protection from
shown that exercise can improve th
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LD BRIEFS

k Cambodian Counti

mbined Dispatches) — The Associ
will formally recognize Cambodia's
ng the Phnom Penh government and
ources said Thursday.
ministers were expected to issue a
izing the council at the start of their
ASEAN, comprising Brunei, Indo
Singapore and Thailand, until recog
roups against Phnom Penh.
epresentatives of the five permanent
recommended sending a UN survey
monitoring a cease-fire. But a
a force was sent, the warring factions
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an African National Congress gover
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that although the two organizations
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EL UPDATE

Asia

Did a Senator Burn a Spy?

Boren's Miscue Uncovers a High-Ranking CIA Agent

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With an apparently inadvertent remark to reporters, the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee made very public the veiled identity of one of the Central Intelligence Agency's most senior clandestine agents.

The senator, David L. Boren of Oklahoma, a Democrat, issued an aggrieved defense of his action Wednesday, emphasizing that the agent's name had already been disclosed in newspapers, a best-selling book and a congressional investigative record.

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"He'll be coming back, I assure you, by the end of the summer," one associate of Mr. Gruner said.

The intelligence agency, adhering to its policy of never discussing whom it employs in operations posts, declined to say whether Mr. Gruner is an agent or whether he would return to the United States.

Mr. Boren made his remark Tuesday at a news conference about the delay in the confirmation hearings for Robert M. Gates, President George Bush's nominee to head the CIA. Mr. Boren said senators wanted to interview Mr. Gruner about the Iran-contra affair.

In a statement issued by his office, Mr. Boren called the suggestion that he had compromised Mr. Gruner's role "outrageous," saying that his name already "had appeared in records related to the Iran-contra inquiry on several occasions.

"It is absolutely no secret to anyone that he occupied a position at the CIA headquarters during the period of time of the contra resupply operation," the senator said. "It also is clear that in order to do its job, our committee must ask questions of Gruner," regardless of whether his name is classified.

No one at the agency told him that Mr. Gruner's name and assignment were secret, his statement said.

Nevertheless, without confirming Mr. Gruner's identity, CIA officials have recently asked reporters to consider withholding Mr. Gruner's name from publication for fear that the disclosure would subject him to harassment or terrorist attack.

Public State Department documents from the early 1970s show that Mr. Gruner, 55, had served by then in Latin America and in Bucharest. Other officials say he is a Soviet expert whose career has been spent largely in Europe, watching the KGB.

The CIA long ago disclosed his intelligence affiliation to officials of the friendly country in which he now serves. As chief of station, the highest-ranking CIA overseas post, Mr. Gruner acts as a liaison between U.S. intelligence and foreign defense and intelligence agencies.

But his name is not publicly known in that country, which does not circulate a comprehensive list of U.S. diplomats. Nor does it appear in the curtailed diplomatic rosters issued by the State Department.

The agency's station chief in Athens, Richard Welch, was assassinated by terrorists in 1975 after one such group disclosed his identity.

After that murder, Congress amended the 1947 National Security Act to make it a crime to intentionally disclose the identity of covert agents in the face of government efforts to protect the agent's identity.

But the law has rarely if ever been enforced, and administration officials said that it does not apply in any case to Mr. Boren's apparently inadvertent miscue.

Mr. Gruner's name has surfaced in public before, although not in such a public forum. The Washington Times identified him as chief of the Latin America Division in a 1987 article, and he was also identified in "Landslide," a 1988 book by Doyle McManus and Jane Mayer about the Iran-contra affair.

The name Gruner also appeared once in the office diaries that Oliver L. North, the former White House security aide who was the central figure in the affair, surrendered to Congress and the independent prosecutor in 1987.

Lee Celano/Reuters

Family members of three U.S. pilots missing in Indochina posing with pictures of the men. From left: Gladys Fleckenstein, mother of Lieutenant Larry Stevens; Barbara Robertson, wife of Colonel John Robertson; Johanna Lundy, wife of Major Albro Lundy.

MIA Issue Resurfaces With Photo

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The administration has begun a diplomatic effort around Southeast Asia to check the veracity of a photograph that supposedly shows that three American fliers missing since the Vietnam War may still be alive, officials said.

The blurry black-and-white snapshot shows three mustachioed men posing in a woody setting with a white sign marked with the numbers "25-5-1990," which may be meant as the date May 25, 1990.

There is nothing visible in the photo that definitively establishes the location, time or identity of the men. Nevertheless, relatives of three Americans listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia said Wednesday that the men shown in the photo were their relatives.

[Vietnam said that it handed over the remains last year of one of the three men purported to be in the photograph, but the Pentagon has been unable to positively identify the man, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[Pete Williams, a Pentagon spokesman, said Hanoi identified the remains as those of Colonel John L. Robertson of the air force. But he said U.S. morticians had been unable to conclusively determine the identity of the remains.]

Since a copy of the photograph was made public by a former Vietnam prisoner of war Monday, it has added fuel to a growing contention in Congress and among some veterans' groups that the administration should work harder to account for the missing in action.

According to the Pentagon, 2,273 U.S. servicemen are officially missing, 1,656 in Vietnam, 528 in Laos, 83 in Cambodia and 6 in Chinese territorial waters.

U.S. officials said it would take time for technicians to determine whether the photograph was authentic. They noted that the picture could have been faked by people hoping to receive a reward from relatives and groups for the information they offer.

But they said they were taking the picture seriously because U.S. officials had received several reports from around Southeast Asia that the three men had been seen.

"The body of information pertaining to this case is quite extensive," Carl W. Ford, deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, told members of a House subcommittee Wednesday.

"There is so much of it that it's hard not to take it seriously."

Mr. Ford said the Pentagon had received the original photograph late last year from a "confidential informer" who did not divulge how he had received it. Officials said they hoped Vietnamese officials could help them trace it to the person who took it and to site at which it was taken.

Kenneth M. Quinn, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, has been instructed to seek to enlist the cooperation of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in investigating the purported sightings of the men.

Family members said Wednesday that they were certain the photograph showed their relatives.

"There's no doubt in anyone's mind that they are who they are," said Albro L. Lundy 3d, who said his father, Major Albro Lundy Jr. of the air force, was one of the three men shown. Major Lundy's aircraft was shot down in Laos in December 1970, and listed as killed in action.

The third man who supposedly appeared in the picture is Lieutenant Larry Stevens of the navy.

The photo aroused interest among several members of Congress. "It's a very strong photograph," said Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, adding that the issue was "of the very highest priority to the Congress."

U.S. Urges All-Out Effort To End Smoking at Work

By Warren E. Leary
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Tobacco smoke in the workplace is a health hazard and employers should do all they can to reduce it to the lowest levels possible, according to a U.S. health agency.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health recommended in a report Wednesday that employers ban smoking in the workplace, offer classes to help workers stop smoking and offer incentives to encourage them to stop.

Until total prohibition on smoking can be achieved, the report said, "employers can designate separate, enclosed areas for smoking, with separate ventilation." Echoing the findings of earlier government reports, the agency said cigarette smoke caused cancer and possibly heart disease in nonsmokers who were exposed to it.

Dr. Bryan Hardin, who supervised the report said that the findings added to mounting evidence that smoking in the workplace should be eliminated, even before government occupational safety rules on the subject were completed.

The institute, part of the Public Health Service, was chartered to study health problems and make recommendations to the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which sets health rules in the workplace.

Roy Clason Jr., director of policy at the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, said the report, and a study by the Environmental Protection Agency on the effects of secondhand or environmental tobacco smoke, would play a crucial role in regulations to be proposed on indoor air pollution and ventilation. The study concludes that there are 3,700 cancer deaths annually from secondhand smoke.

Study Suggests Exercise Could Prevent Diabetes

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Middle-aged men who exercise regularly lower their chance of developing adult diabetes, the most common form of the disease, a study suggests.

Although doctors usually urge diabetics to lose weight and to exercise, scientists said the study was the first to suggest that exercise might prevent diabetes from occurring.

The study, in Thursday's issue of The New England Journal of Medicine, found that men reduced their risk of developing diabetes by 6 percent with every 500 calories they burned each week.

The average person expends about 100 calories walking a mile at a quick pace.

"Our study clearly shows a pronounced protective effect from increased physical activity among men who are at risk for developing adult-onset diabetes," said Dr. Susan P. Helmrich, an epidemiologist at the University of California at Berkeley who wrote the study.

Dr. Helmrich said the findings seemed to apply regardless of risk factors such as old age, obesity, high blood pressure or a family history of the disease.

Dr. Ralph S. Paffenbarger Jr., an epidemiologist who co-wrote the study, said the findings could probably be extended to women, since risk factors are the same, but only with caution since diabetes is a hormonal disease. The disease afflicts women and men in almost equal numbers.

Diabetes is a condition in which the amount of sugar in the blood is elevated. Although the scientists said they were unsure exactly how exercise provided protection from diabetes, other studies have shown that exercise can improve the body's ability to metabolize sugar.

For Senate, More Pay But No Fees

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted narrowly Wednesday night to increase by $23,200 the annual pay of senators to $125,100 in exchange for a ban on the controversial practice of accepting honoraria from speeches to special-interest groups.

The surprise move came swiftly and without advance notice when Senate leaders concluded late Wednesday, after weeks of canvassing members, that a bipartisan majority would vote in favor of both proposals.

The vote was 53 to 45, with a large majority of the senators who are seeking re-election next year among the 27 Democrats and 18 Republicans voting against the measure.

The leadership-sponsored amendment to the legislative appropriations bill for fiscal 1992, which was subsequently passed by voice vote, would put senators on a par with House members, who took a big pay increase this year in return for an end to honoraria. The pay raise would take effect with the start of the fiscal year on Oct. 1.

Senators, fearing a political backlash from raising their pay, declined to go along with the House when it approved the raise in late 1989. But since the House raise took effect in January, senators have been bristling at the disparity in pay. They were stung even more by the fact that several dozen House staff members were being paid more than they were.

Senators currently receive $101,900 a year but can supplement their government-paid salaries with fees for speeches to outside groups of $2,000 per appearance, totaling $23,068 annually.

About 40 senators have stopped accepting honoraria, but disclosure statements released recently showed that 60 senators accepted a total of more than $1.4 million in speaking fees last year.

The proposal also would limit additional earnings from outside sources, such as farming or teaching, to 15 percent of salary. The limitation would not affect the unearned income from the investment portfolios of the Senate's many multimillionaire members.

Book Part-Plagiarized, Stanford Teacher Admits

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the latest of a spate of incidents of plagiarism that have stirred concern in U.S. journalism and academia, a Stanford University business instructor lifted passage after passage from a 1986 Washington Monthly article for a book on corporate management.

Richard Tanner Pascale used a dozen sections and quotations, many of them almost word for word, from an article about Ford Motor Co. by Gregg Easterbrook.

The book, "Managing on the Edge — How the Smartest Companies Use Conflict to Stay Ahead," even reproduces passages in which Mr. Easterbrook followed Donald Petersen, then the Ford chairman, on a factory visit and quotes exchanges between Mr. Petersen and employees. The book appeared in paperback in the spring.

"I made a major, major mistake," said Mr. Pascale, who is a San Francisco-based consultant to several Fortune 500 companies. "In hindsight, 20-20, it was not the right thing."

Mr. Pascale said he attempted to credit Mr. Easterbrook by citing his article in 20 footnotes but added that he should have obtained Mr. Easterbrook's permission first. "Guilty as charged," he said. "As far as I'm concerned, I failed."

A string of such incidents has prompted editors at The Boston Globe and The Wall Street Journal to hold staff meetings this week to clarify attribution rules.

Editors at The Washington Post have also called a meeting and are preparing a memorandum.

One incident involved H. Joachim Maitre, Boston University's dean of communications, who resigned last week after acknowledging that he had plagiarized parts of a commencement speech from an article by a film critic, Michael Medved.

The New York Times has suspended its Boston correspondent, Fox Butterfield, for one week for using parts of a Boston Globe account of the Maitre incident.

The Washington Post dismissed its Miami correspondent, Laura Parker, last week for having lifted substantial portions of an article on mosquitoes from three Miami Herald articles.

■ An Outbreak in Japan

The president of Kyodo News Service, Japan's largest news agency, is resigning to take responsibility for the plagiarism of a series of medical articles from a major newspaper, The Associated Press reported from Tokyo on Thursday.

The case involved a 51-story Kyodo health series by a senior writer, Hidetoshi Okada, 49, that ran for a year between April 1990 and March 1991. Mr. Okada was dismissed May 16. The stories were almost identical to a series published 17 years earlier in the national newspaper Asahi.

Alzheimer's Researchers Develop Mice Models

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists have created genetically engineered mice whose brains are beginning to develop the fibrous tangles that are the hallmark of Alzheimer's disease in human beings.

The creation of the first animal models for the devastating disease, whose cause and course have been nearly impossible to study in humans, was hailed as a milestone.

"We were at a standstill," said Zaven Khachaturian, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. "Having these mouse models will open up whole new vistas."

Two teams of investigators have inserted a human gene into mouse embryos, endowing them with the ability to make the human protein found in the curious tangles that develop among the brain cells of Alzheimer's victims.

These so-called plaques are the primary physical sign of Alzheimer's.

The disease is characterized by memory loss and disorientation. There is no cure and little treatment. Diagnosing Alzheimer's, especially in its early stages, is extremely difficult.

There remains debate over whether the plaques, composed of degenerated neurons and various proteins, cause the memory loss or are simply a result of the disease.

Many scientists suspect that a small protein known as beta-amyloid may be responsible. The protein is found at the center of the tangles of degenerating nerve ends.

The new strains of mice were developed by two teams working separately. The first, led by Barbara Cordell at California Biotechnology Inc. of Mountain View, published its results Thursday in Nature. The other team, headed by Dana Wirak of the Miles Research Center in New Haven, Connecticut reported Friday in Science.

The oldest genetically altered mice are now almost two, or about 50 years old in human terms.

As the mice age, the researchers plan to investigate how the plaques form. They also will subject the mice to tests to see if they lose their ability to learn or suffer from confusion.

U.S. Senate Votes Curb On Doctors With AIDS

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate adopted Thursday a proposal by Senator Jesse Helms that calls for prison terms and fines for health-care workers infected with the AIDS virus who do not inform patients and continue to treat them.

The senators then approved a compromise, endorsed by the Bush administration and by leaders of both parties, to all but require doctors, dentists and nurses who perform high-risk treatments to be tested for the AIDS virus.

Under the compromise, states could threaten the licenses of those who did not take the test and who performed the procedures without the consent of a panel of experts and their patients.

The vote on the proposal by Senator Helms, Republican of North Carolina, was 81 to 18; the vote on the compromise was 99 to 0.

In adopting the two proposals, the Senate leaves a final decision on how to deal with doctors who have the disease to negotiations between the Senate and the House. The House has not considered any legislation on the issue.

The two measures address a problem — the spread of the fatal disease from doctor to patient — that the federal Centers for Disease Control say is almost nonexistent but that the public fears anyway.

The agency knows of just five patients who it believes contracted the AIDS virus from a health professional, a Florida dentist who has since died. Scientists remain uncertain of how the disease was spread in that case.

The compromise measure requires states to enact guidelines announced Monday by the Centers for Disease Control.

The guidelines, issued as recommendations, urge doctors, dentists and other health-care workers who perform procedures involving exposure to blood to learn whether they have the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV.

It urges those who test positive to stop performing such "invasive" treatments unless a panel of experts consents and the patients are informed.

Mr. Helms's provision would require prison terms of at least 10 years or fines of at least $10,000 for virus-infected health-care workers who have undefined "invasive physical contact" with patients without telling them of the infection.

The Centers for Disease Control have reported that as of March 31, 6,436 U.S. health-care workers were known to have AIDS, including 171 dentists and dental hygienists, 703 physicians, 47 surgeons and 1,358 nurses.

The agency estimated in January that in addition, about 300 surgeons and 1,200 dentists were infected with the HIV virus.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

MONACO

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7th CHAMP DE MARS, splendid 3 rooms, 52 sq.m., 3rd floor on street, equipped kitchen, top condition. F2,150,000. Owner: 1-46 42 93 25.

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New Role And Jobs For G-7

Leaders Take On Heavy Missions

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Group of Seven has been called the board of directors of the world economy. But like many boards, the leaders of the seven wealthiest industrial democracies never had much work to do together outside their annual summit meeting.

This week, with their vows to become personally involved in efforts to help the Soviet Union and to complete the long-stalled global trade talks, the G-7 members have finally given themselves a real job.

"The G-7 summit is becoming more than just an event in July," said James Rollo, director of economics at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

"The new post-Cold War world is in need of some sort of effective bridge between the Security Council and the real big powers of today," he added. "And that's what the G-7, in a de facto way, may be turning into."

The G-7, for the first time since the annual summit meetings began in 1975, agreed to assign their host, along with the "sherpas" representing each nation's head, a specific task outside the meeting itself. Under their six-point plan for the Soviet Union, the summit host will keep in "close touch" with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain, this year's host, said he would visit Moscow before the end of the year to follow up on the agreements reached at the summit meeting.

Moreover, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, next year's summit sponsor, has already agreed to invite Mr. Gorbachev to the 1992 summit in Munich and to meet with him separately to continue the dialogue.

At the same time the summit leaders agreed to send their finance ministers and officials representing small business to Moscow to broaden economic contacts between the Soviets and the West.

On Thursday, Mr. Major added that Norman Lamont, chancellor of the Exchequer, would seek to visit Moscow by the end of July.

It is still unclear, however, what mechanism the G-7 will establish to carry out these new tasks. [illegible]

"We don't want to create another bureaucracy," Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady said Thursday, adding that the International Monetary Fund would be assigned the principal role in advancing the economic transformation of the Soviet Union.

The monetary fund has solved problems before in command societies, he said, adding: "It isn't a glamorous new group. A glamorous new group isn't necessary."

Mr. Brady also said he did not believe the G-7 would soon become, in effect, a full-blown new G-8 that includes the Soviet Union. Finance ministers and central bankers of the G-7, for example, will continue to meet without Soviet officials to discuss economic cooperation.

In another break with tradition, Mr. Major said he would be ready "to actually call together a summit if it looks as if the GATT Round will fail." He was referring to the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade.

The British prime minister said he believed he could take that unprecedented step of convening an emergency summit meeting based on the commitment in the London communiqué that each of the G-7 members remain "ready to intervene with one another if differences can only be resolved at the highest level."

The GATT talks, which collapsed at the end of last year over disputes on farm subsidies, are designed to extend multilateral trade rules to such areas as agricultural trade, services and investment as well as patents and copyrights. G-7 leaders vowed to press for an agreement by the end of this year.

ISRAEL: Police [illegible]

(Continued from page 1)

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After that, Palestinians threw stones at the police. Outnumbered, the police fired back, killing at least one Palestinian, the judge found. Then they withdrew through a gate that led down to the Western Wall.

Palestinians then threw stones after them over the wall onto the plaza below. But most of the worshipers had fled by then, scared away by the earlier gunfire above. Only a handful of Jews were lightly injured from the stones.

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The Associated Press

Prime Minister John Major guiding Raisa Gorbachev into position Thursday for a group photograph.

GORBACHEV: *One-on-One Talks Yield More Aid*

(Continued from page 1)

between the central government and the republics.

"The Soviet Union faces formidable challenges, political and economic," Mr. Major told the Soviet leader at a luncheon at Downing Street attended by many British business leaders. "The vastness of the task makes it hard to know where we can best give our help."

"We want to take part in your transformation to a market economy. So we are helping in projects like food distribution, energy, financial services and the creation of small businesses."

After the lunch, Mr. Gorbachev spoke of "many contracts lined up," but implied that business would grow faster if Britain and other Western countries relaxed their restrictions on the export of high-technology products to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Major, acting as chairman of the Group of Seven industrial democracies that heard out Mr. Gorbachev this week, said he would send his chancellor of the exchequer, Norman Lamont, to Moscow before the end of this month to continue the process of question and answer.

Mr. Major will also visit Moscow again sometime before the end of the year, when Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany takes over as chairman of the Group of Seven.

Mr. Kohl, whose government has pledged, promised or lent $31 billion to the Soviet Union over the past year, in exchange for Soviet consent to unification, pushed unsuccessfully to get his colleagues to promise much greater financial and economic assistance to encourage Mr. Gorbachev on the path of political and economic change.

The seven offered, instead of full membership, a special association of the Soviet Union with the International Monetary Fund, as part of a six-point program of limited assistance, with the prospect of more if the shift to a market economy actually gets under way.

Political relations between the Soviet Union and the West have already been transformed, as Mr. Major pointed out to his guest on Thursday. "We have got used to talking to the Soviet Union as a friend and not an opponent," he said.

The sight of heavy, gleaming black Zil limousines in Downing Street no longer seems startling. And British Foreign Ministry officials said that a long discussion Wednesday night among foreign ministers of the G-7 countries and the Soviet Union had shown an extraordinary degree of broad consensus, about nearly every conceivable issue.

Thursday, after their meetings, the other Western and Japanese leaders left for home or other journeys, with President George Bush going to Greece and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d heading to Syria on a Mideast tour.

Mr. Gorbachev will return to Moscow on Friday morning, after having breakfast with the Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, and holding talks with Mr. Major's predecessor, Margaret Thatcher, who early in the 1980's described Mr. Gorbachev as "a man we can do business with."

CLUB: *2 Leaders Work as a Team*

(Continued from page 1)

to them Wednesday, Mr. Gorbachev failed to persuade the G-7 leaders that he was fully committed to abandoning the communist system and to making the changes needed to bring free enterprise and democracy to the Soviet Union.

"He is still holding back on how he intends to accomplish what he says has to be done, and even on what he means by phrases like 'destatization' and 'demonopolization' of the economy," a senior official said. "He clearly is not ready to give up to the market the power to do things he now does."

But Prime Minister John Major, the host, placed heavy emphasis during his news conference with Mr. Gorbachev on the "widening and deepening" of the Soviet relationship with the G-7.

Mr. Major announced that he would visit Moscow for conversations with Mr. Gorbachev and report back to the G-7, a role that Chancellor Helmut Kohl will inherit in January as the next summit host.

This almost guarantees that Mr. Gorbachev will be at the Munich summit meeting in July. The special relationship with the International Monetary Fund that the G-7 awarded him Wednesday gives Moscow a good chance at accelerated membership in the fund.

"Think of us as the G-7½ for a while," a delegate said.

KOMISCH: *Germans Eat Up 'Bread and Circuses'*

(Continued from page 1)

ciation, told Der Spiegel magazine. "People have so much money, and they want to spend it."

"Bread and Circuses" is not alone: A Hamburg hotel offers an evening of Mozart music accompanied by a "Mozart menu" served by waiters in period costume. A Cologne hotel built a sandy beach in its dining hall and staged a Mauritius Week featuring dancers, acrobats and a cook flown in from the tropical country.

But Germans looking for ways to consume are limited strictly to the Western part of the country.

"Bread and Circuses" started in Munich, and after its Cologne stint will move on to Hanover and Hamburg. The show will also hit Paris and Vienna, a European test run for the U.S. tour that Mr. Wodarz and other organizers crave. There is no stop in Eastern Germany, where the collapse of the old communist economy has put nearly half the adult population out of work.

"The East?" Wodarz asked. "That comes later. It would be impossible now."

Matthias Krahnert is a tall, gawky clown with magical eyes and a sneaky grin. He plays the maître d' in "Bread and Circuses," a lumbering but lovable character who cannot understand a word of the haughty French chef's precious utterances.

Mr. Krahnert is from Eastern Germany, a place where theater and the circus were not only an escape but also an essential part of underground communication, a complex web of winks and wordplay by artists stretching the limits of government censorship. His first job in the West is a world away from his hometown of Dresden.

Mr. Wodarz says he has been flooded with inquiries from U.S. show business types, including Disney executives and Broadway producers. But he is not sure if the four-hour production is quite ready to cross the Atlantic.

The problem is not that the show has too many local references. Aside from a few obligatory East-West, commie-capitalist gags, the show is as language-free and international as can be. Mr. Wodarz just is not certain that the German '90s and the U.S. '90s are quite the same era.

Did Americans have their fill of excess in the deficit-ridden '80s, while Germany was still building up its surplus? Mr. Wodarz is not sure.

Americans in his audience tell him not to worry. From the duck breast with cherries to the clowns' delightful slow-motion slugfest finale, "Bread and Circuses" is a "brilliant and unique production," said Philip Hardenberg, a Ritz-Carlton Hotels executive who came in from Houston to see the show this week. "It can't miss in the States."

While Mr. Wodarz ponders expansion, he is packing them in in Germany: 25,000 in Munich last month and similar numbers now in Cologne.

In a Germany where rising taxes and mounting strife between the poor Easterners and the affluent Westerners have the population on edge, a little escapism may go a long way toward quieting the masses, Mr. Wodarz says.

Which is exactly how the Romans saw it.

In ancient Rome, the emperor ordered the staging of wild circuses for the unruly citizens, the idea being that a mass feed and show would tame any nascent move toward rebellion. For a time, it worked nicely. . . .

ISRAEL: *Police Cited in Slayings*

(Continued from page 1)

turning into a tragedy. And the judge, relying on police testimony, found that the violence had not been planned by either side. The episode began when a small police force on the plaza dropped a tear-gas canister by mistake, he said. The canister then rolled into a group of Palestinian women.

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Palestinians then threw stones after them over the wall onto the plaza below. But most of the worshipers had fled by then, scared away by the earlier gunfire above. Only a handful of Jews were lightly injured from the stones.

When the police returned in force, the judge found, some of them fired through the partly opened gate without aiming.

Moments later they stormed onto the plaza and began firing at the crowd. In some cases, the judge ruled, individual police officers faced "real danger" and were justified to open fire. But in others, he wrote, they used live ammunition "without reasonable need."

"Not at every point in the events did police act as a result of facing a real threat to their lives," he wrote, noting that in some cases police opened fire with live ammunition only a few yards from targets.

"The behavior of certain police deviated from the realm of reasonable need to use live gunfire or fire rubber bullets," he wrote.

Still, he concluded, "with all the tragedy in the deaths of 17 people and the wounding of dozens, it's not possible to point out which of the police are guilty of negligently causing death or intentional injury. It is impossible to attribute a death of a certain person to a certain place or to say that a certain policeman is the one who caused the death."

The reason, he said, was that police had collected no evidence after the shootings.

Palestinians buried their dead quickly, and "the heart of any criminal case is bullets, bodies and eyewitnesses," said Avigdor Feldman, an attorney for the family of a Palestinian victim. "There wasn't any of that."

Fabled Ants Do Well, Japan Tells Cresson

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A Japanese government spokesman has thrown the book — Aesop's Fables, that is — at Prime Minister Edith Cresson of France for her remark comparing the Japanese to mindlessly hard-working ants.

"Ants are better than grasshoppers, and that has always been true as Aesop's Fables say so," Misoji Sakamoto, a cabinet spokesman, said at a news conference Wednesday.

The grasshopper of Aesop's Fables is too lazy to stock up on food and starves when winter comes, while the diligent ant happily survives.

Mrs. Cresson, who has complained of unfair Japanese trade practices, was asked Tuesday in a U.S. television interview about an earlier remark comparing the Japanese to ants. She responded by repeating that the Japanese "work like ants," in contrast to French "human beings," who also put a high value on enjoying their leisure time.

Gorbachev Adviser Fears Soviet Leader Lost Opportunity

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Grigori A. Yavlinsky, the economist who originally conceived the idea that Mikhail S. Gorbachev should go to London, said Thursday he welcomed the beginnings achieved at the summit, but he believed an opportunity had been missed for greater strides.

Mr. Yavlinsky declined to accompany Mr. Gorbachev to London, evidently because the program compiled by the president for presentation in London fell far short of the radical plan of change and cooperation that Mr. Yavlinsky worked out with a group of Harvard experts.

"Of course, this is all positive, this readiness to integrate the Soviet Union into the global system, this mechanism for monitoring reforms, these visits," he said in an interview.

"If all this happens, it is really a success for us — my purpose in writing the program was to put these issues on the agenda, and that goal is achieved."

"But I'm dispirited because it could have gone so far further, and it didn't happen. In my view the situation in the Soviet Union is far more serious, far more complex. We cannot work from general statements. I had expected that the talks would be more concrete, more substantive, but alas this didn't come about."

Reactions elsewhere to the meetings in London between the leaders of seven industrial powers and Mr. Gorbachev were muted, in part because little that happened was a surprise, and in part because it had none of the saturation coverage that it did in the West.

The attitude was summed up by the headlines in Nezavisimaya Gazeta, one of the leading liberal newspapers, which declared: "In London, the Soviet Union received a pass into the global economy. There is just one small problem — figuring out how to get in. And for this problem there is still no answer. Gorbachev's London promises must still be put in effect in the Soviet land."

Reactions in the streets seemed to reflect both broad differences in attitudes toward Mr. Gorbachev and a general faith in the power of the West to help the Soviet Union's dismal economy.

A public-opinion poll in Worker Tribunal found that 31 percent assessed Mr. Gorbachev's trip positively, 15 negatively, and 41 percent had no opinion.

At the same time, 73 percent thought the trip would play a positive role in the country's future, and 27 percent thought it would have no impact whatever.

Mr. Yavlinsky, 39, a liberal economist who has gained a reputation as a strong advocate of urgent and drastic steps toward a market economy, acknowledged that his decision not to travel to London was a "heavy" one.

He did not elaborate, but in the Moscow press his action was interpreted as a dissociation from the broad pledges of change that Mr. Gorbachev presented to the seven Western leaders.

He said he had advised Mr. Gorbachev of his feelings, but he did not say how the president reacted. "He acted the way he did because he thinks that's better," Mr. Yavlinsky said.

The West responded with a pledge of intensified contacts, encouragement and technical assistance, but no credits.

■ 3 Nations Plan More Aid

Alan Riding of The New York Times reported from Paris:

France, Germany and Italy have signaled that they will continue to press for greater Western involvement in rescuing the weakening Soviet economy.

The three nations endorsed the joint statement offering Moscow new association with international financial institutions, technical assistance and greater market access. But they also made clear they were willing to go further than their partners.

"We formed a sub-group that carried out a job of persuasion," one French official said, noting that President François Mitterrand, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti lunched privately before Mr. Gorbachev met the Group of Seven.

The official added that, while as host of the summit meeting Prime Minister John Major of Britain was intent on building a consensus among the seven, he also left no doubt that he leaned toward the more flexible approach favored by the other three European leaders.

Political experts noted that, because of their proximity to the Soviet Union, the European members of the Group of Seven believe the collapse of Mr. Gorbachev's reform effort would affect them much more severely than it would the United States, Japan and Canada.

Leader of Free World Just Geoffrey to His Pals

New York Times Service

LONDON — George Bush tried to shrug off the fact that Mikhail S. Gorbachev was getting most of the attention at the London talks, but at one event the president's ego took a real blow.

At Queen Elizabeth's dinner at Buckingham Palace for the seven world leaders attending the talks, Bush aides recounted, the wife of a foreign minister came up to the president and greeted him warmly.

"Oh, Geoffrey," the woman said, "it's so nice to see you."

"I'm George Bush, the president of the United States," Mr. Bush replied.

"Well, you sure look a lot like Geoffrey," she sniffed, drifting away.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d did not let Mr. Bush forget Wednesday that even the leader of the free world can fail to make an impression. They called the president Geoffrey all day.

ARMS: *After START, Long Stop?*

(Continued from page 1)

accords similar to the one proposed recently by President George Bush for the Middle East.

A new set of strategic arms negotiations was promised in a joint U.S.-Soviet statement signed in June 1990. But officials said they expected a substantial pause before more talks. Such a pause would allow each capital to sort out its remaining arms control priorities, to attempt to win legislative approval of the START accord and to test procedures for monitoring compliance.

The officials said they expected Washington to pursue different limitations than Moscow in future talks. They also expect that major disputes sidestepped in START — concerning the deployment of space and naval weapons as well as the nuclear arsenals of U.S. allies — will resurface to delay another accord.

"Our operating assumption is that any START II agreement would build on START I, which required a huge investment of time and effort," a senior U.S. policymaker said.

Robert Einhorn, an arms control specialist in the State Department's policy planning staff, expressed a widely held view when he wrote last autumn in the journal Survival that "one major problem is that it has taken too long to produce results."

Mr. Einhorn said the "monumental, millennial character of the agreements" had raised their political stakes and visibility to the point at which both sides have compromised only with great reluctance.

"Instead of aiming for new, comprehensive regimes and waiting until the last piece falls into place," he wrote, in what he called an expression of his personal view, "smaller steps should be sought and concluded and implemented as soon as they are agreed."

Richard R. Burt, a former ambassador to West Germany who served as the chief U.S. arms negotiator from 1989 until March, warned that some U.S. officials would favor an entirely new approach to arms control, more appropriate to an "era when the Soviet Union is disintegrating." Instead of trimming weapons, he said, the two sides could alter the operations of their nuclear forces and develop new crisis-management methods.

The Bush administration pushed hard for this approach during negotiations on the June 1990 joint statement, while the Soviets insisted that the next round of arms talks include discussion of "further stabilizing reductions."

This latter approach, which has dominated past negotiating efforts, also retains a sizable constituency on Capitol Hill and among independent U.S. experts.

The push for deeper reductions in nuclear weapons has won support from conservatives such as Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. arms negotiator during the Reagan administration, and the former assistant defense secretary, Richard N. Perle.

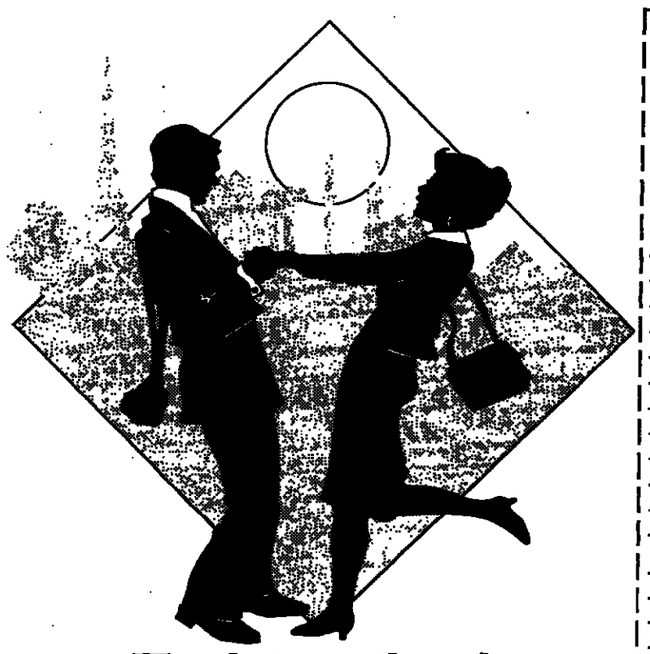
Mr. Bush, asked Wednesday whether START was essentially the last accord of its kind, said he wasn't sure. "I think we always ought to be willing to reduce arms between the two countries if it is in the national interest of the United States," he said.

"But let us get this one put to bed with the t's crossed and the i's dotted, and then we'll think what the next step should be."

Oslo to Drain Nazi Ship Oil

Reuters

OSLO — Norwegians said Thursday that they planned to remove oil from the leaking wreck of a sunken Nazi warship, the Blücher, to prevent an ecological disaster. The cruiser was sunk by guns and torpedoes south of Oslo during the April 1940 invasion.



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Mixed G-7 Results

A Good Day in London

It was a good day in London, the visitors and their host agreed. President Mikhail Gorbachev spent Wednesday in a series of intense conversations with, separately and together, the men who run the governments of the big industrial democracies. In his meeting with President George Bush, he brushed away the last technical dispute over the START agreement on nuclear arms — a nicely arranged piece of political theater. That led to the announcement of a further meeting between them in Moscow at the end of the month. Britain's prime minister, John Major, is also to go to Moscow later in the year, representing the seven, for further economic talks.

On the substance of their meeting, both sides stuck pretty closely to the script. Mr. Gorbachev did not ask for money. The seven offered mainly technical assistance to the Soviets. Both sides appear to have had the sense that the moment was too important to permit any last-minute inspirations or unannounced departures from the program. But the atmosphere seems to have been unusually good. People who have been close to these overorganized rituals sometimes speak of the deep importance of the impressions that these politicians make on each other as they meet face to face. Both Mr. Bush and Mr. Major came away using Mr. Gorbachev's terms — words like "irrevocable" and "irreversible" — to describe his commitment to fundamental change in the Soviet Union and the process of reform that he has undertaken.

Rather than aid, Mr. Gorbachev spoke vigorously of the need for more trade and investment. To generate it the Soviets will have to do a lot — but there are many useful things that the democracies can do as well. That may turn out to have been the most immediately productive part of the day's discussions. The West is as anxious as the Soviet Union to revive trade between the Soviets and Eastern Europe. The Western countries are desperately anxious to see the East Europeans prosper, and the parts of those economies that are now having the hardest time adjusting are the big factories that were geared to the Soviet market.

Unavoidably, Mr. Gorbachev's appearance eclipsed the discussions of economic policy that were, at least nominally, the chief business of the London meeting. But that's all right. The seven, each for its own internal political reasons, were not prepared to go very far to accommodate each other. They are too set in their bad habits — the Americans with their huge deficits, the Europeans with their irrational agriculture policy, the Japanese with their relentless mercantilism. Perhaps it was just as well that the seven used the occasion to learn more about the part of the world where change is moving most rapidly and most unpredictably.

Much is going badly in the Soviet Union as it struggles to transform itself. But if the day brought a better understanding of the Soviets to the politicians running the rich democracies, and if it left the Soviets with greater hope of real cooperation with them, it was a day well spent.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Opportunities Wasted

The seven leaders gathered at the economic summit meeting in London faced two historic challenges: to jump-start a long-stalled international trade agreement, and to help propel the Soviet Union toward a market economy. They responded mainly with wind. Trade issues were dutifully debated, but the Europeans had no intention of lowering trade barriers to benefit the international community, or even their own taxpayers, over a handful of farmers. And when Mikhail Gorbachev appeared, the leaders applauded but offered more words than dollars. As one of Mr. Gorbachev's advisers recently lamented, the Soviets "need hard currency, not soft advice."

The leaders had a dramatic opportunity to pull the Soviet Union into the Western economic orbit with significant aid contingent on economic and political reforms. Germany, France and Italy reportedly favored that, but President George Bush scotched the initiative. His caution was reinforced by Mr. Gorbachev's pre-summit letter, which outlined his plans for economic reform in a gallingly nebulous fashion.

Mr. Bush did not need to play it safe. The Soviet leader let it be known before coming to London that he would welcome a multibillion-dollar fund to be used to stabilize the value of the ruble, thereby promoting trade with the West. The West could have exploited this opening by saying "yes" — conditioned on irreversible market reforms.

The path to markets is scary and painful. Such aid from the West could persuade reluctant Soviets to make the leap. Confronted with momentous opportunities, Mr. Bush was shockingly passive.

The European leaders performed just as poorly on the other big issue. Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand have stalemated the six-year-old Uruguay Round of international trade talks by refusing to cut back protectionist farm policies. The European Community blocks food imports and dumps surplus production on international markets at subsidized prices, devastating Third World farmers.

The European leaders did not need to look far for a reasonable remedy. Their own farm commissioner recently proposed a plan to ratchet down production subsidies, substituting direct cash assistance for farmers. That way European farmers would be spared and Third World farmers helped. The plan could be the nucleus of a comprehensive trade pact, but only if Mr. Bush were willing to compromise and Messrs. Kohl and Mitterrand stood up to farmers. No such leadership emerged.

There are not many opportunities for governmental leaders to affect billions of people for the good. In London, the Group of Seven batted zero for two.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

So Gates Has to Wait

It is a burden on President George Bush and on his nominee to head the CIA, Robert Gates, that hearings on the nomination have been put off until September. The delay leaves Mr. Gates hanging out there in the wind and lacking an appropriate forum in which to defend himself. It leaves Mr. Bush waiting to install his chosen new leader of the federal intelligence apparatus.

So it is a burden, but it is a reasonable and unavoidable one. Despite Mr. Bush's exasperated comments to the contrary, it is not "leaks" or "rumors" or stale testimony or the allegations of nameless accusers that have hung up this nomination. Above all, it is a single, known public event that the Senate Intelligence Committee could not in conscience ignore. Alan Fiers, a former CIA official, pleaded guilty to lying to Congress about whether he knew of the diversion of secret arms sales proceeds to the contras. He said he reported the diversion to superiors, but whether Mr. Gates, CIA deputy director at the time, was "in the loop" is not established; Mr. Gates has repeatedly denied it. The special prosecutor is pursuing leads developed from the Fiers case. That is the basis of the Senate's delay.

Mr. Gates, currently the president's deputy national security adviser, has many admirers in Washington. It does take a stretch of imagination to believe that the president would have sent up a marked and potentially vulnerable nominee, and it is entirely possible that he will be handily confirmed and will turn out to be a fine chief of intelligence. Senate tradition requiring nominees to reserve their public responses for formal hearings works a real hardship on him, caught up as he is in a long wait not of his own making.

But the fact remains that questions about his performance in and around the Iran-contra affair were already sufficiently nagging back in 1987 to cause Mr. Gates to remove himself from consideration as CIA director at that time. The questions, which were not then definitely addressed, centered on whether he had inquired in a vigorous and timely fashion into a strange policy being sanctioned by his superiors and conducted by some of those he ostensibly supervised. To those questions has now been added a Fiers-sharpened focus on whether he in fact had been informed of Iran-contra. These matters are relevant to the high responsibility that President Bush now asks Mr. Gates to assume; they go to his personal qualities of initiative, vigilance and fortitude and to his understanding of the obligations of the CIA under the law.

Fair-minded people will want to keep an open mind until he himself has been heard from. But it is not unfair that his nomination is going to have to wait.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

ASEAN Can Raise Its Sights

ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, has been, in economic terms, a minimalist organization. It has been good at coming together as a lobby in international economic forums, or securing an external economic stake in the region, or meeting an external economic threat — but only when such cooperation has not hurt the interests of any single member. ASEAN has been much less of a reality in mediating between the competing economic interests of its own members. This, however, is precisely where the test will lie in the future. If the organization cannot move out of its minimalist framework, the forces that are reshaping the global economy may sweep it away in all but name.

The ASEAN ministerial meeting gets under way in Kuala Lumpur as these issues hover on the horizon. The idea that ASEAN economies are more competitive than complementary does not detract from cooperation, as proved by recent European economic history. Happily, trends in the economic policies of individual ASEAN members over the past few years toward deregulation and greater emphasis on export-led growth have unleashed market forces which, complemented by closer institutional bonds, should lead the way toward realistic cooperation in ASEAN as a whole.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

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OPINION

The Group of Seven and a Half Takes the Lead

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — The signs read "London Economic Summit 1991." But the G-7, as it modestly calls itself, has evolved into a kind of global political directorate of Europe, the United States, Canada and Japan.

The proof is that the Soviets were so determined to be present. Mikhail Gorbachev did not get significant handouts for his desperate country, but for Moscow it was already a success to be welcomed as a major player which wants to be "integrated," as he put it. He has not been allowed to join, but Moscow will have regular meetings with the chairman each year and may engage its bureaucracy.

So it is now a kind of G-7½.

The seven called for a much stronger role for the United Nations to support "the international order," but they made clear that they intend to take the lead on key problems.

Thus the world is moving to produce a new kind of superpower, a coalition which recognizes that no country, including the United States, can solve problems by sheer dominance of its weight. But neither can the carefully chartered United Nations, with its one nation, one vote, act effectively without determined, powerful leadership.

The G-7 is just the opposite of the United Nations — no written rules, exclusive, like-minded on "common values" (defined in its declaration as "to underpin democracy, human rights, the rule of law and sound economic management") and deeply respectful of economic might. The group's new role serves to get around the issue of places for Germany and Japan on the Security Council, because it has become a place for wide-ranging political coordination.

This happened gradually, the Anglo-Saxon way of bumbling along from precedent to precedent, driven by felt needs rather than by an abstract, overall concept embodied in a constitution. But it reflects realities in a way to encourage hope that nations of the world really do intend to enforce a cooperative order. It is certainly not a world government, but it comes closer than ever before.

These summits began at the initiative of France in 1975, to deal with the troublesome aftermath of the first oil crisis. The idea was that getting the leaders of the great industrial powers together for informal chats could produce guidelines for mutually beneficial policies instead of the beggar-thy-neighbor trends which threatened.

The meetings quickly turned into extravaganzas. All the heads enjoyed the public display of their importance. But indispensable pressures also developed forcing national bureaucracies to reach a common position and then mesh with their counterparts on a joint stand. It didn't always work, but it was too useful to abandon.

Political action crept in at Ronald Reagan's Williamsburg summit, when Japan was chivied into endorsing deployment of NATO's intermediate-range missiles in Europe. That was not a Japanese concern, but it was felt that a show of solidarity was required.

This year the political declaration entitled "Strenghthening World Order" is an eight-page document with 16 major points ranging from Iraq to Yugoslavia to Soviet reform. The tone throughout is of an executive board telling the world not only what it has decided but what the rest should do in the interest of all. It invites their collaboration; it is not authoritarian, yet it accepts a global responsibility.

Association provides a new status for the Soviets, reflecting recognition by the seven that in the long term Moscow must be brought in, not frozen out. China will not like that, but it is also a useful reminder that China remains out of step and has a lot to do before it can get on probation, Soviet-style. Obviously, this is a transition arrangement for a changing world. It may last a decade or so, but other countries or regions will be pounding at the door.

Some critics argue that it is still too flabby, too haphazard to assure needed action. A study by the Washington-based Group of Thirty, led by Canada's Sylvia Ostry, points out that it was the Cold War which held the West together, and some new glue is required to sustain international concert when it is going to be more essential than ever. They recommend specific, practical tests of national performance for the international "public good," as tests of economic performance were devised to pressure members to stick to previous guidelines.

Thus is the shape of the post-Cold War emerging. Not a grand vision, but not pie in the sky. The direction is right if the "heads" can keep moving.

© Flora Lewis.

Blind to Evidence of a South African Double Agenda

By Stephen B. Cohen

WASHINGTON — George Bush's decision to lift sanctions on South Africa ignores compelling evidence of Pretoria's double agenda — freeing Nelson Mandela, unbanning the anti-apartheid opposition and dismantling much of apartheid's legal structure, but at the same time orchestrating violence against the government's chief rival, the African National Congress.

The human rights organization Africa Watch finds that, during last year's township conflicts in Natal, security forces "repeatedly joined with Inkatha" against the ANC, transporting Inkatha vigilantes in police vehicles, standing by while Inkatha attacked, and intervening only to stop ANC supporters from defending themselves.

A former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Raymond Louw, and a National Public Radio correspondent, John Mattison, report similar security force support for anti-ANC violence this year in the Transvaal.

A South African human rights group, Lawyers for Human Rights, has documented that former military officers are using black surrogates to attack the ANC from the Ciskei homeland in the Eastern Cape. The anti-apartheid newspaper New Nation reports similar activities in the Gazankulu homeland.

A former South African intelligence officer, Nico Basson, has described a secret government operation to supply AK-47 submachine guns to Inkatha and to organize attacks on the ANC. According to Mr. Basson, South African security forces skillfully use black surrogates, such as Inkatha and other vigilante groups, in order to create the false impression that attacks on the ANC are so-called black on black violence rather than planned and coordinated by security forces.

Undercover police have assassinated dozens of anti-apartheid activists, according to a former South African police captain, Dirk Coetzee. The newspaper Vrye Weekblad printed his allegations that a senior police official, General Lothar Neethling, prepared poisons for government opponents. When General Neethling sued the paper for libel, a South African judge found his denial to be false and pronounced Mr. Coetzee a truthful witness. A few months later, a letter bomb addressed to Mr. Coetzee exploded and killed a South African human rights lawyer.

Africa Watch concludes that the evidence fully warrants "findings that death squads have been supported by both the South African police and the South African Defense Force."

Pretoria resists an independent investigation of the security forces, preferring that inquiries be conducted under supervision of National Party loyalists. Defense Minister Magnus Malan and Internal Security Minister Adriaan Vlok deny that security forces have acted improperly. While rogue units could be responsible for anti-ANC violence, it is hard to believe that this occurs without the knowledge of Mr. Malan or Mr. Vlok.

Among conditions imposed for lifting sanctions by the U.S. Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act are that the government permit "free exercise" of political activity and negotiate in "good faith" for a new constitution. The inaction and defensiveness of powerful government officials on the issue of security force violence raises a serious question about compliance with these conditions.

Can a government that condones security force violence, including death squads, against its chief political opposition be said either to permit free exercise of political activity or to negotiate in good faith, as required by law?

President Bush has prematurely lifted trade and investment sanctions, but embargoes on military and police equipment and international financial credit remain. Before lifting these, the United States should insist that the South African government take clear steps to halt security force violence, including a credible and independent investigation, the replacement of Mr. Malan and Mr. Vlok with officials truly committed to law and order, and the disciplining of security force personnel who engage in violence.

Until such actions are taken, the security forces' behavior will encourage citizens to settle differences through violence, create disrespect for the law, and damage the prospects for a future democratic South Africa.

The writer, a professor of law at Georgetown University Law Center and a former U.S. undersecretary of state for human rights, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Take Up the Cause of a Free Burma

By Josef Silverstein

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Two years ago, on July 19, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the main opposition leader in Burma, was placed under house arrest. What has her personal sacrifice accomplished?

The military dictatorship still holds power. The election of 1990, which the opposition won in a landslide, proved a cruel hoax, as the National Assembly was never allowed to meet. Some of the elected members are under arrest or reluctantly mouthing statements of support for the junta to avoid imprisonment. Others are in hiding or at the border trying to rally support for an alternative government.

Several Southeast Asian countries feast on Burma's natural resources while expressing pious platitudes about quiet diplomacy to achieve what open criticism by some Western governments has yet to accomplish — a peaceful transfer of power from the military to elected civilian representatives.

Although Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been cut off from the people of Burma and from the outside world, her strength in the face of adversity has become an important symbol. Students, who fled military terror in 1988 for safety in the hills, now fight against the army. Elected leaders have formed a government of their own, in alliance with minority groups. All these elements draw inspiration from the example of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and invoke her name as they struggle for a peaceful, democratic federal union.

The outside world, too, has not ignored her determination. She has won international prizes for defending human rights, and has been nominated by Vaclav Havel, the Czechoslovak president, for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Ordinary Burmese have seen the brutality of soldiers forcing people to move from urban areas to new and isolated villages with poor transport to jobs and markets. They have seen Buddhist monks attacked because they withheld religious services to the military over its use of force against monks at a memorial demonstration. Burmese live with rising prices, commodity shortages and the absence of jobs, despite the opening of Burma's economy to foreign investors. They know about the arrest and torture of suspected political opponents.

Minority ethnic groups in the hill tracts of Burma, where a civil war rages, live in fear of being kidnapped by the army and forced to act as porters or human minesweepers. They know that their villages may be held hostage and destroyed if rebel forces do not cease their struggle. They see their forests cut down by foreign timber companies as a result of business deals made by the Burmese army.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is a problem that the junta does not know how to solve. Initially it took a soft line, saying she was in protective custody. Then it sought to diminish her stature by repeatedly asserting that she had been surrounded by Communists. Military propagandists daily allege that she betrayed Burma by marrying a foreigner. In recent months, this attack has been broadened into a campaign against all who listen to foreign radio broadcasts or adopt foreign dress and ways.

The second anniversary of her house arrest and isolation places new pressure on the military rulers of Burma. They dare not harm her physically because that might trigger a nationwide uprising. It would also ignite an international reaction.

The personal attacks have only increased her standing in Burma and abroad. To release her unconditionally would spell the end of military rule. To expel her from the country would give the people of Burma a world voice that would not be stilled until the military surrendered power.

If more nations and people took up the cause of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, it would help bring peaceful change to Burma. She stands at the heart of Burma's political struggle, and her freedom would begin the final stage in that fight.

The writer is a professor of political science at Rutgers University and author of several books on Burma. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Wreckage The Wars Have Left

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The ebbing of the Cold War has given rise to the compelling idea that the places that paid the heaviest price as scenes of great-power rivalry deserve a special hand now. This is the view of, among others, the Overseas Development Council, a liberal pro-development group. It has produced "After the Wars," an appeal for international assistance to reconstruct Afghanistan, Indochina, Central America, southern Africa and the Horn of Africa.

Each of these places has its own pathos and political fingerprint, but certainly on humanitarian grounds alone there can be no denying the c' — of all of these mortally wounded countries on international sympathy. The human and economic devastation has been enormous and is in some cases continuing. The left-behind mine fields in themselves constitute a historically unique hazard of breath-catching dimensions.

In a harsh irony, however, the formerly "vital" or "strategic" American interest in these places has dissipated with the passing of a perceived global Communist menace. The demonstrable American interest in them now must compete with the larger and more tangible American interest in economic dealings with countries unbloodied by a decade or two or three of war. Nor do the Fated Five have the substantial American kin that would let them compensate by pulling American political levers.

Also a harsh irony: The five must now compete for funds in tight world aid and capital markets with Washington and Moscow, the very powers responsible (depending on your politics) for aggravating the long civil wars on their soil.

How then do these orphans of the Cold War — tens of millions of people living wretched lives — expand on the support available to them from their current friends and lobbies?

Broadly, they must hook up with the new currents flowing strong in American and world opinion in order to position themselves not simply as stepchildren of the old order but as the legitimate progeny of the new. Otherwise they reduce their chances of getting the others already at the table to move over and make a place for them.

This requires in the first instance severing their lingering connections to Communist rule. Notwithstanding Moscow's retreat from the imperial ramparts, Afghanistan, Angola, Vietnam and Cambodia, for instance, are still saddled with Communist governments. The sooner they make the transition to representative elected regimes, the sooner they will be able to claim membership in the international mainstream.

It requires in the second instance opening their economies — to democratic guidance, to market discipline, to international association — in the manner now being pioneered in Eastern Europe. Not in the advanced West and not in the retarded Soviet Union but best in struggling Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are the elements of self-help and international participation being joined in an experiment that provides a relevant working model for societies trying to claw their way out of the pit.

In this sense, anything that puts these countries in a special category — such as the notion of setting up a special reconstruction fund for their benefit — carries some risk of delaying their entry into the community of developing countries and into the world economy as a whole. In that sense, their moral entitlements and economic imperatives may pull somewhat in opposite directions.

To the extent that we Americans are genuinely interested in their welfare, we should be slow to advise these Cold War orphans to rely on our generosity or, in the appropriate cases, our guilt. Neither of these impulses seems to me to be running very strong in post-Reagan America. They are overshadowed these days by our enthusiasm for democracy and free enterprise. Those are the currents we should be advising others to ride.

The mine fields, and the toll of civilian lives and limbs they continue to take, are special. Countries whose factories made these weapons and whose forces set them out have a clear obligation not simply to hand over maps of the fields, where there are maps, but to clear the fields. It is a good job for the demobilized Soviet military. And the medical facilities to care for the wounded, whose number includes many children and is constantly growing, are well beyond the capacity of local governments to provide.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: American Raid

LONDON — London is full of American Commissioners, who are preparing to launch themselves upon Europe. Two sets of World's Fair Commissioners have arrived within forty-eight hours, and are ready to beat the big drum for the glorious country that invites all countries to show their products, and at the same time passes laws to keep those products out. But the most significant group of Commissioners here are those sent over to investigate the subject of immigration to America. These Commissioners met for the first time in London today.

1916: Holidays Waived

LONDON — At a special trade unions conference held to-day [July 18] at Caxton Hall, Westminster, it was unanimously decided to recommend the postponement of all holidays, general and local, until military exigences permit of the holidays being taken. This means that work in munitions factories will be continued without a break till the end of the war. An inspiring message to British workers from Sir Douglas Haig, appealing for the postponement of holidays till victory is won, was read at the conference, and the decision granting this appeal was received with a great outburst of enthusiasm.

1941: No to Any Terms

SAN FRANCISCO — [From our New York edition:] Great Britain will reject any peace bid from Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, "no matter what terms he may offer," Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, said here today [July 18]. Addressing a luncheon meeting of the Commonwealth Club, he said there is no reason to be surprised at the British resolve not to accept any terms from Hitler, "since we are convinced that they would merely serve as an armistice whilst he was preparing for our final destruction."

Wreckage The Wars Have Left

By Stephen S. Rosenf[...]

OPINION

They Don't Want Everyone To See Assad's Fine Print

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — What is really in that letter from Syria's dictator, Hafez Assad, to George Bush? News accounts say that Syria has unconditionally accepted the U.S. proposal to convene a Middle East conference. Only a silent United Nations observer would be permitted, goes the Bush compromise; and if face-to-face negotiations stall, no running to a plenary session of outside powers can happen without both parties' consent.

"Very positive," said President George Bush of the letter; "a breakthrough." Secretary James Baker called it "a positive response, and it is not — if you read the letter — it is not conditioned." He repeated "not conditioned."

Maybe we all ought to read that letter. Mr. Assad, in return for Saudi billions to buy hundreds of tanks and Scud-Cs, has transformed his image overnight from rejectionist and terrorist to the soul of sweet reason. But only a vague summary has been released, lest the world and the Israelis get to look at the fine print.

If the Syrian stands pat on his letter, the Israelis will naturally want to see it.

In that rambling letter, I am informed, Mr. Assad spelled out his understanding of assurances given to him over the past six weeks from the United States. The central assurance, according to the Syrian strongman's letter, is that the United States is in complete agreement with the Syrian view that the Golan Heights must be returned to Syria.

Of course, that is not the U.S. position, unless it has been secretly changed. Although the United States has never recognized Israel's assertion of its law over the strategic high ground (so often used as the launching site of attacks on Israel, and won from Syria after its 1967 aggression), it has traditionally left the Golan to negotiations between the parties.

But here is Mr. Assad, in agreeing to come to a meeting, trying to compromise Mr. Bush by laying out his understanding of its U.S.-assured conclusion: return of the land he lost in a war he started.

Nor is that the only trouble in this unreleased "breakthrough." Mr. Bush has publicly told Israel, which seeks direct dealings with Arab states, that such talks would not be subverted by outside intervention without Israel's consent. Direct negotiations would mean nothing if decisions were to be imposed from a higher level. But Mr. Assad's written view of this "consensus" envisions outside powers as active participants in negotiations, and he notes U.S. assurances to him on this.

No wonder Mr. Baker does not want the text of the fuzzy Assad letter in the newspapers. If the Syrian is lying about what he says the United States assures him, that would have to come out; in the unlikely event that Mr. Assad is truthful, Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker would have to admit duplicity.

Secretary Baker is apparently uncomfortable about rushing to interpret the Assad understandings of the conference method and outcome as mere "preferences" and not "conditions."

The tip-off was this: After repeatedly hailing the letter as "not conditioned," the secretary of state added, in a line lost in most coverage: "There are some suggestions made in there that we want to discuss with him to make certain that they are not in any way interpreted as conditions."

In other words, Mr. Baker goes to Damascus this week to plead with President Assad to stop writing down his understanding of the deal. If the Syrian stands pat on his letter, the Israelis will naturally want to see the document.

Because undisputed Syrian understanding of a U.S. tilt would send Yitzhak Shamir through the roof of the Knesset, Mr. Baker will probably have to put a Bush reply in writing that corrects the record, removing the Syrian not-conditions-but-preferences, and show that to the Israelis instead.

In Israel on Sunday, perhaps Mr. Baker will not threaten Soviet Jews with homelessness or demand that Israel in effect turn over the West Bank and Jerusalem's east side to Arabs by forbidding Jews to settle there. Perhaps Mr. Shamir will ignore the Assad letter and agree to the face-to-faces meeting.

In that event, Arik Sharon — who sees this as the slippery slope to the PLO state — will try to bring down the Likud government. Labor may propose another coalition, but a good chance exists for new elections at year's end. By that time we may all get to read Mr. Assad's "breakthrough" letter.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Loan Guarantees for Israel

Those concerned with Israel and its well-being should know that its forthcoming request for $10 billion in loan guarantees from the United States may well be the most important Israel-related legislative issue on the horizon. The extension of these guarantees is absolutely critical to Israel's ability to absorb the million immigrants it expects over the next four to five years.

There is no question that Israelis are doing their share, meeting the challenge of absorbing Soviet, Ethiopian and Jewish immigrants fleeing other countries, to the utmost of their capabilities. Israel is a country of only 4 million people. It has allocated $6 billion this fiscal year — more than its expenditures on defense — to absorb the immigrants. Israelis, already one of the most heavily taxed populations in the world, recently accepted an additional 5 percent across-the-board tax increase for the same goal.

Israel is not seeking additional aid from the United States, nor even loans, but rather guarantees, which will cost American taxpayers nothing. With the U.S. government as guarantor, Israel can borrow money from commercial banks and other nations at reasonable rates with reasonable repayment schedules.

Only in the unprecedented eventuality that Israel defaulted in its payments *would an expense to the American people be incurred.* Israel's credit history is impeccable — the country has never failed or been late in external debt payment in its 43-year existence — and, according to Bank of America's Country Risk Monitor, is one of the most secure financial opportunities in the world.

DAVID A. HARRIS,
Executive Vice President,
American Jewish Committee.
New York.

Mitterrand the Platonist

President François Mitterrand's 10th anniversary in power in France has not only proved him Olympian in his growing distance above mere mortals, but a practicing Platonist in his deft evasion of problems as well. For it is Plato who in his writings always held that problems exist only in the mind.

IAN VORRES.
Paiania, Greece.

The Queen and the Zoo

The London Zoo is to close unless it gets up to $21 million in additional funding. The queen should take personal responsibility. *It would hardly put a dent in* her vast wealth. Racehorses may win money, but the delight of a child watching monkeys at play is priceless.

TOMMY SNYDER.
Paris.

Why Is It the 'Bulldog'?

Why is the first edition of a newspaper known as the "bulldog edition"? I have heard the term used recently and am intrigued as to the explanation for it.

WILSON W. CROSS.
Essex, Connecticut.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Expecting, Exposed, Bold, Slick, Discreetly Wrapped

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — From the sound of it, you would think that Demi Moore had posed for a Rorschach test rather than a cover photo. The image of the very pregnant star, naked but for her two strategically placed hands, has Vanity Fair being compared to everything from National Geographic to National Enquirer.

MEANWHILE

The magazine has been banned from supermarkets in North Carolina and has flown off the newsstands in Harvard Square. Her photo is now an instant visual poll on the subjects of sexiness and pregnancy, prudery and discretion, the uterus and the ego.

Indeed, one amateur sociologist of my acquaintance has been flashing Demi in the buff around her home and office. She has collected comments that range from "indecent exposure" to "it's about time."

One woman said that it was wonderful to see a woman who was big — with child — and beautiful. Another, in her "17th month of pregnancy," groaned about this new role model. Having not looked like a movie star before pregnancy, she now knew for sure that she didn't look like a movie star during pregnancy. She would have preferred a close-up of varicose veins.

It is true that people feel free to offer their opinions about the behavior of pregnant women. Pregnancy seems to turn women into public property. Co-workers, who wouldn't touch your shoulder, are suddenly rubbing your stomach. Strangers are telling you what to eat and what happened to them in labor.

But this tempest in a Demi-tasse has a familiar edge to it. Remember last year when Deborah Norville was pictured in People magazine breast-feeding? Some said she was wonderfully natural, quintessentially maternal. Others said she should keep her blouse buttoned in public. Everybody said something.

Miss Moore herself has posed nude before. It was, as they now say about Supreme Court nominees, a youthful indiscretion. But some of the same people who would criticize her for posing with a flat stomach exposed praise her for publicly protruding. Others seem to suggest that nudity is even worse for a mommy-to-be.

It seems that the photographer, Annie Liebovitz, focused her lens on an especially fertile territory in contemporary life. The place where attitudes about sexuality and motherhood conflict.

When the questions started pouring in, Tina Brown, the editor of Vanity Fair, said that the pictures illustrated the beauty of maternity. "There is nothing more glorious than the sight of a woman carrying a child," she demurred.

But the pictures, as she knows, are far more ambiguous than that. This isn't a photo spread for the Lamaze class. Inside the magazine are three more images. The most deliberately provocative is the one of Miss Moore in a skimpy black bra, bikini undies and spike heels.

Frankly, I would not rush over to see her baby in utero. And spare me the videotapes of her first childbirth, during which she directed three cameramen to get all the right angles. She is far more fully and comfortably exposed on camera than in the dry, dull text that accompanies the pictures.

But the lens has captured and uh, exposed, a visual taboo. It walks the line that still ordinarily divides a woman's body as a source of pleasure and a source of reproduction. Remember the analysts who said that Western culture saw Woman as either a madonna or a whore? There are a lot more sexual options now but also a lot more opinions. After all, a mother isn't supposed to be a sex object and a sex object isn't supposed to be a mother and where is Freud when you need him?

There's an ongoing argument about whether good girls wear garter belts, whether a centerfold is liberated or merely exploited, whether female nudity is sleazy or nature's way of staying cool. There's a talk-show, kitchen-table debate about good and bad sexiness that gets focused around Deborah Norville's breast-feeding and Demi Moore's pregnant poses.

Most of us harbor mixed feelings. Which is why this issue of Vanity Fair is selling ... and why it is discreetly wrapped. Why the photos are getting a long look, but not on the subway.

Giving credit where it's due, I give it to Annie Liebovitz more than to Demi Moore. She has taken a strong, unexpected image and thrown it on the national screen — a conflict wrapped in amniotic fluid. Some pictures are worth a thousand words. This one's a bargain.

The Boston Globe Newspaper Company.

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July 18, 1991

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w Arral Asian Fund $ 145.88
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w Int'l Portfolio B Ecu 109.89
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d CS Prime Bond B DM 118.097
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d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1/96 SF 105.656
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1/96 DM 104.660
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8 3/4% 1/96 Ecu 105.409
d CS Euro Blue Chips A DM 243.670
d CS Euro Blue Chips B DM 248.011
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A DM 97.525
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B DM 122.345
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A $ 111.870
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B $ 133.702
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d CS Money Market Fd £ £ 1911.602
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m Fid. Amer. Values III Com $ 92.46
m Fid. Amer. Values IV $ 109571.00
d Fid. Australia Fund $ 16.20
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d Global Conv. Bond Fd $ 16.34
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d Europe Ecu 1.18
d France FF 10.08
d Germany DM 4.83
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d Japan Y 259.00
d Natural Resources $ 2.06
d North America $ 2.31
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d Singapore/Malaysia SG$ 5.53
d Switzerland SF 2.46
d United Kingdom £ 1.18
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d Sterling Reserve £ 1.85
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w GAM Univ. D-Mark Acc. DM 171.38
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Inc. DM 118.75
w GAM Univ. Dollar Acc. $ 108.85
w GAM Univ. Dollar Inc. $ 106.55
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w GAM Bond Fd Inc. SF SF 82.49
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. Yen Y 11518.00
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w GAM Sterling Spec. Bd Fd £ 118.53
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d G.T. Asia Fund $ 19.22
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w G.T. Berry Japan Fund $ 28.72
w G.T. Biotech/Health Fd $ 19.11
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w G.T. Euro Small Co Fd $ 31.38
d G.T. Europe Fund $ 31.00
d G.T. Global Small Co Fd $ 16.53
d G.T. Global Techno. Fd $ 8.23
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d G.T. Investment Fund $ 15.28
w G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fd $ 12.74
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w G.T. Latin America Fd $ 18.85
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d Managed Currency Fd $ 34.65
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d American Blue Chip Fd $ 22.48
d Japan and Pacific Fd $ 78.82
d UK Fund £ 21.63
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d Deutschmark Money Fund DM 71.949
d Sterling Money Fund £ 22.077
d Swiss Franc Money Fund SF 54.714
d US Dollar Money Fund $ 35.986
d Yen Money Fund Y 7239.142
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
d Crossbow (Far East) SF 15.94
d CSF (Balanced) SF 41.59
d European Equity Fund DM 18.56
d Int'l Bond Fund $ 12.60
d Int'l Currency US $ 27.98
d Int'l Currency US Mngd. $ 29.40
d ITF Fd (Technology) $ 15.87
d O'seas Fd (N. America) $ 58.63
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG
d IAM Flagship Fund Ecu 78.22
w IAM Bonds Fd-France A FF 649.43
w IAM Bonds Fd-Allem. B DM 221.95
w IAM Bonds Fd Japan C Y 10829.00
w IAM Bonds Fd Div. I FF 537.61
w IAM Europe Global Ecu 92.02
w IAM Europe Luxe Ecu 88.58
w IAM Europe 1992 Ecu 93.18
w IAM Europe du Sud Ecu 84.40
INTERSELEX GROUP
d Int. America Sicav $ 18.46
d Int. Belgo Sicav BF 2887.00
d Int. Europa Sicav LF 6329.00
d Int. Pacific Sicav $ 96.45
d Int. World Distr. Sicav $ 93.62
INVESCO MIM INT'L, POB 271, Jersey
Tel: 44 534 73114
d Income Plus Fund $ 2.5050
d Dollar Mngd Curr $ 14.0280
d Dollar Mngd Ptfl $ 2.2100
d Sterling Mngd Ptfl £ 1.7610
d Pioneer Markets £ 3.3480
d UK Growth £ 1.1580
d Gold & Prec. Metals £ 0.9060
d Sterling Mngd Curr £ 17.5600
d Japan Dollar Perf. Fund $ 3.1330
d Jersey Gilt £ 0.1804
d Okasan Global Strat $ 16.9200
d Asia Super Growth Fund $ 12.7700
d Nippon Warrant Fund $ 7.2480
d Gtd. N.W. 1994 $ 8.1000
d Asia Tiger Warrant $ 1.6100
d European Warrant $ 2.8100
PREMIER SELECT FUNDS
d American Growth $ 5.2500
d American Enterprise $ 6.6600
d Asia Tiger Growth $ 5.4200
d Dollar Reserve $ 5.0700
d European Growth $ 4.5400
d European Enterprise $ 5.1400
d Global Emerging Markets $ 5.3400
d Global Growth $ 4.8000
d Nippon Enterprise $ 6.5300
d Nippon Growth $ 4.8600
d North American Warrant $ 5.8500
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS
w Class A (Aggr. Growth Ital.) $ 42.52
w Class B (Global Equity) $ 10.15
w Class C (Global Bond) $ 10.34
w Class D (Ecu Bond) Ecu 10.35
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
d JF ASEAN Trust $ 21.59
d JF Far East Wrnt Tr. $ 8.52
d JF Glbl Conv. Tr. $ 11.10
d JF Hong Kong Trust $ 95.26
d JF Japan Sm. Co Tr. Y 65521.00
d JF Japan Trust Y 17450.00
d JF Malaysia Trust $ 9.59
d JF Pacific Inc. Tr. $ 80.38
d JF Thailand Trust $ 18.77
JOHN GOVETT MANT (I.O.M.) LTD
Tel: 44.624 - 62 94 20
w Govett Man. Futures £ 13.66
w Govett $ Gear. Curr. $ 18.76
JULIUS BAER GROUP
d Baerbond SF 948.00
d Conbar SF 1731.00
d D-Mark Baer Bond Fund DM 1080.00
d Dollar Baer Bond Fund $ 1154.80
d Emerging Europe Fund DM 105.60
d Equibaer America $ 1972.00
d Equibaer Europe SF 1526.00
d Europe Bond Fund Ecu 111.90
d Liquibaer $ 2033.00
d Multiadvisor Forex Fd $
d SPR - BAER SF 1821.00

d Stockbar SF 2079.00
d Swissbar SF 2155.00
KIDDER, PEABODY
b Chesapeake Fund Ltd $ 1558.28
b Int'l Guaranteed Fund $ 1042.21
b Stonehenge Ltd $ 1283.69
b The Gbl Asset Alloc Fd Ltd $ 892.58
b The Krieger Curr. Fd Ltd $ 990.57
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND
d British Fund Ecu 2.18
d Emerging Asia Fund Ecu 1.87
d European Fund Ecu 1.84
d International Fund Ecu 1.95
d Japanese Fund Ecu 1.83
d Korsolis World Fund FM 11.11
d North American Fund Ecu 2.37
d Pacific Fund Ecu 1.81
LATIN AMERICAN MANAGEMENT Co Ltd
Tel : London 07 628 1234
w Argentinian Invest Co Sicav $ 13.14
w Brazilian Invest Co Sicav $ 18.97
w Mexican Invest Co Sicav $ 24.12
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED
w Java Fund $ 6.90
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
Deals 41-22-3073200/Inquir. 41-22-3073210
w Lloyds Int'l Dollar + $ 112.00
w Lloyds Int'l Europe + SF 185.60
w Lloyds Int'l Growth + SF 219.50
w Lloyds Int'l Income + SF 273.00
w Lloyds Int'l N. America + $ 190.95
w Lloyds Int'l Pacific + SF 187.40
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND Ltd
m Deutschemark Class DM 19.71
m Sterling Class £ 5.19
m US Dollar Class $ 8.95
MALABAR CAP MGMT (Bermuda) Ltd
m Malabar Int'l Fund $ 11.17
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
m Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 43.42
m Mint Limited - Income $ 14.38
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 22.75
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1992 $ 20.83
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 16.89
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 14.89
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 12.13
m Ftme Mint Gtd Plc £ 113.83
m Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP) $ 106.92
m Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd $ 11.53
m Alubot Mint Gtd. Fund Ltd $ 111.07
m Athena Diversified Fut. $ 9.84
m Athena Guaranteed Fut. $ 9.41
d Athena Guaranteed Curr. $ 9.85
MERRILL LYNCH
d Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
d Iberia Portfolio $ 9.67
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl A $ 16.73
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl B $ 16.68
d USA Income Portfolio $ 9.39
d US Federal Securities Fd.
d Category A $ 9.83
d Category B $ 10.18
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh A $ 11.45
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh B $ 11.28
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL
GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES
d Australian Dollar Ptfl
d Category A AS 13.80
d Category B AS 13.88
d Canadian Dollar Ptfl
d Category A C$ 11.20
d Category B C$ 11.22
d Deutsche Mark Ptfl
d Category A DM 10.54
d Category B DM 10.57
d Pound Sterling Ptfl
d Category A £ 11.88
d Category B £ 11.90
d US Dollar Ptfl
d Category A $ 11.58
d Category B $ 11.65
d Yen Portfolio
d Category A Y 1043.00
d Category B Y 1046.00
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL
EQUITY CONVERTIBLE SERIES
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 11.06
d Class B $ 10.91
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL
d Class A $ 11.40
d Class B $ 11.30
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 9.31
d Class B $ 9.06
EURO EQUITY PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 10.03
d Class B $ 9.94
MULTIMANAGER N.V.
w American Growth Fd $ 10.36
w European Curr. Bond Fd Ecu 10.26
w European Growth Fd Ecu 11.17
m Futures Fd $ 9.88
w Japanese Growth Fd Y 1149.00
w Forex Fund $ 9.93
m Emerging Markets Fd $ 13.46
NIMARBEN
w Class A $ 210.34
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam
w NMB Dutch Fund Fl 41.20
w NMB Euromix Growth Fd LF 23.09
d NMB Real Estate Fund Fl 37.40
w The Brazil Fund $ 1.4905
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) Ltd
d Nomura Jakarta Fund $ 7.63
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.
d Nomura Gulf Fund $ 8.50
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
w Multicurrency $ 24.51
w Dollar Medium Term $ 18.08
w Dollar Long Term $ 15.61
w Japanese Yen Y 3653.00
w Pound Sterling £ 18.86
w Deutsche Mark DM 13.42
w Dutch Florin Fl 13.96
w HY Euro Currencies Ecu 11.81
w Swiss Franc SF 11.00
w US Dollar Short Term $ 11.12
w HY Euro Curr Divid Pay Ecu 10.33
w Swiss Multicurrency SF 12.85
w European Currency Ecu 16.50
w Belgian Franc BF 101.85
w Convertible $ 11.29
w French Franc FF 116.26
w Swiss Multi-Dividend SF 8.91
w Canadian Dollar C$ 10.15
w Dutch Florin Multi Fl 12.80
w Swiss Franc Divid Pay SF 10.28
OLYMPIA Capital Intl. BVI
c/o OCM, 17 Av. George V, 75008 PARIS
Tel. 33-1-47208374
w Finsbury Group $ 148.79
w Olympia Securite SF SF 148.55
w Olympia Securite US$ $ 94.32
w Winch. Capital £ 102.10
w Winch. Frontier £ 247.63
w Winch. Fut. Olympia Star $ 103.95
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Madison Ecu 1093.03
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser D Ecu 1275.03
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser F Ecu 1281.82
w Winch. Hldg US$ $ 16.67
w Winch. Reser. Multi. Gvbd $ 14.37
OPTIMA FUND MANAGEMENT (BERMUDA)
6 Front St, Hamilton (809)295-4000
w Optima Fund $ 13.59
w Optima Futures Fund $ 9.88
w Optima Short Fund $ 10.63

PARIBAS-GROUP
d Cortexa International $ 109.01
d Europhenix Ecu 189.61
d Luxor $ 8.32
d Par US Treas. Bond Cl B $ 148.83
d Parinter Bond Fund $ 14.88
d Parinter Fund $ 219.81
w Parvest Obli-DM A DM 1190.71
w Parvest Obli-DM B DM 1426.73
w Parvest Obli-Dollar A $ 1112.61
w Parvest Obli-Dollar B $ 1432.02
w Parvest Obli-Franc A FF 1380.33
w Parvest Obli-Franc B FF 1496.06
w Parvest Obli-Gulden A Fl 954.62
w Parvest Obli-Gulden B Fl 1201.60
d Parvest Obli-Sterling £ 114.73
w Parvest Obli-Yen A Y 101808.00
w Parvest Obli-Yen B Y 123798.00
PERMAL GROUP
b Drakkar Growth $ 2196.19
b EuroMir (Ecu) Ltd Ecu 1225.59
b Media Ltd $ 923.76
b Nascal Ltd $ 1637.29
w Updyke Ltd $ 276.20
b Value N.V. $ 2126.00
PICTET & CIE - GROUP
b Eur. Opportunity (Lux) Ecu 105.15
b Eurovol (Lux) Ecu 166.62
b Global Value (Lux) Quant. Ecu 126.69
m Intl Small Cap (IOM) $ 307.90
d Pictet Valsuisse (CH) SF 452.70
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)
w Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 29.46
w Asian Selection Fd N.V. Fl 58.08
w DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 33.02
w Environment Growth Fund Fl 35.24
w Eur. Growth Fund N.V. Fl 40.20
w Japan Diversified Fund $ 43.77
w Leveraged Cap Hold. $ 408.25
d New Millennium Fut. Ltd $ 924.53
d Premier Futures Ltd $ 1014.92
w Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 227.74
PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT
(212) 332-1032 advisor to :
d Prism Fut. Fd (EFF) $ 294.45
d Conqueror $ 91.47
d PTJ $ 118.82
d Apex Fund Ltd $ 100.76
d Rainbow $ 118.61
d Emerald Futures Ltd $ 99.74
d Harmonic Futures Ltd $ 98.73
PUTNAM
d Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 29.31
w Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Trust $ 17.43
d Putnam Glob. High Growth $ 13.71
d Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd $ 9.15
d Putnam Int'l Fund $ 11.88
PYRFORD, SWITZ (022) 25 17 25
w Pyrford Australian AS 98.80
w Pyrford Int'l SF 103.75
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)
d Robeco Fl 101.60
d Rolinco Fl 101.80
d Rorento Fl 66.80
d Rodamco Fl 54.40
d RG America Fund Fl 99.20
d RG Europe Fund Fl 97.20
d RG Pacific Fund Fl 108.70
ROTHSCHILD AST. MGT.
w Tokyo Pacific Hldgs (Sea) $ 146.18
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY
w RBC British Fund Ltd + £ 5.094
w RBC Canadian Fd Ltd + C$ 13.95
w RBC European Fund + £ 11.29
w RBC Far East & Pac. Fd + $ 40.41
w RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd + $ 13.23
w RBC Int'l Capital Fund + $ 52.23
d RBC Mngd Currency Fd + $ 43.24
w RBC North America Fd + $ 15.50
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDING
w Republic (Gnsey) $ Inc Fd $ 9.75
w Republic Gam Fund $ 104.54
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
w Equity Int'l Acc. $ 13.30
w Equity Int'l Inc. $ 11.48
w Equity Global $ 1.26
w Equity Far East $ 2.17
w Equity Gold $ 0.71
w Equity Japan Y 123.00
w Equity Nordic £ 1.28
w Equity U.K. £ 1.30
w Equity Continental Europe $ 1.22
w Equity Mediterranean $ 0.96
w Equity North America $ 1.48
w Bond Int'l Acc. $ 9.48
w Bond Int'l Inc. $ 6.79
w High Income Acc. $ 1.30
w High Income Inc. $ 0.97
w Bond Sweden SKr 12.70
w Bond DEM DM 1.08
w Bond Dollar $ 1.11
w Multicurrency $ 1.35
w Enskilda Int'l Bond $ 101.48
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
d Asia Fund $ 379.34
d Biw Category A $ 14.47
d Biw Category B $ 31.35
SOGELUX FUND (SF)
w SF Bonds A U.S.A. $ 13.07
w SF Bonds B Germany DM 24.49
w SF Bonds C France FF 97.37
w SF Bonds D Switz. SF 21.36
w SF Bonds E G.B. £ 9.49
w SF Bonds F Japan Y 1687.00
w SF Bonds G Europe Ecu 13.65
w SF Bonds H World Wide $ 13.27
w SF Bonds J Belgium BF 633.00
w SF Eq. K North America $ 13.88
w SF Eq. L W. Europe Ecu 13.31
w SF Eq. M Pacific Basin Y 1457.00
w SF Eq. N France FF 78.09
w SF Eq. P Growth Countries $ 12.80
w SF Eq. Q Gold Mines $ 11.12
w SF Eq. R World Wide $ 12.60
w SF Short Term S France FF 133.04
w SF Short Term T Eur. Ecu 13.07
SOGELUX INDEX FUND (SIF)
w S.I.F. France Capital FF 1001.07
w S.I.F. France Distrib. FF 1001.87
w S.I.F. GB Capital £ 118.42
w S.I.F. GB Distrib. £ 118.42
w S.I.F. Japan Capital Y 12973.00
w S.I.F. Japan Distrib. Y 12973.00
w S.I.F. US Capital $ 174.91
w S.I.F. US Distrib. $ 174.91
w S.I.F. World Capital $ 136.29
w S.I.F. World Distrib. $ 136.29
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
w SAM Diversified Inc. $ 112.39
w SAM Strategy Inc. $ 97.89
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 Bd de la Petrusse, L-2330 Luxembourg
w Neptune Maritime Fund $ 8.11
b SHB Bond Fund $ 48.83
w Svenska Sel. Fd Amer Sh. $ 12.71
w Svenska Sel. Fd Germany DM 9.19
d Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Bd Sh. $ 11.01
w Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Sh. $ 47.82
w Svenska Sel. Fd Japan Y 508.00
d Svenska Sel. Fd Nordic Sh. $ 18.55
w Svenska Sel. Fd Pacif Sh $ 4.65
d Svenska Sel. Fd S/T Ass Sh $ 10.41
w Svenska Sel. Fd Swed Bds. SKr 1071.82
SWISS BANK CORP. (Issue Prices)
d SBC 100 Index Fund SF 1136.00

d SBC MMF-C$ C$ 4012.18
d SBC MMF-SF SF 5014.67
d SBC Euro stock Ecu 161.80
d SBC Sfr Bond A SF 1081.89
d SBC Sfr Bond B SF 1125.62
d SBC MMF-Ecu Ecu 2988.42
d SBC MMF-£ £ 2295.28
d SBC MMF-US-Dollar $ 6575.63
d SBC MMF-Yen Y 540283.00
d SBC DM Short A/B DM 1069.25
d America Valor $ 305.37
d Anglo Valor £ 198.66
d Asia Portfolio SF 567.96
d Convert Bond Selection SF 97.01
d D-Mark Bond Selection DM 108.14
d Dollar Bond Selection $ 136.16
d Ecu Bond selection Ecu 100.42
d Florin Bond Selection Fl 112.89
d France Valor FF 1641.47
d Germania Valor DM 454.94
d Gold Portfolio SF 374.46
d Iberia Valor Pta 46071.00
d Ital Valor Lit 372725.00
d Japan Portfolio Y 29019.00
d Sterling Bond Selection £ 107.80
d Sw. Foreign Bond Selection SF 102.24
d Swissvalor SF 385.26
d Universal Bond Selection SF 78.00
d Universal Fund SF 109.40
d Yen Bond Selection Y 10987.00
T. ROWE PRICE ASSOCIATES INC.
m T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd $ 9.88
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS
GROWTH PORTFOLIO
d Class A-1 $ 9.53
d Class A-2 $ 10.73
d Class A-3 $ 10.10
d Class B-1 $ 9.36
d Class B-2 $ 10.56
INCOME PORTFOLIO
d Class A $ 10.21
d Class B $ 10.17
TERMINVEST Tel : 40.70.92.89
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units $ 107.72
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd $ 109.18
THORNTON MANAGEMENT Ltd
d Eastern Crusader Fund $ 8.42
w Global Access Fund $ 9.04
d Pacif Invt Fd SA £ £ 9.94
d Pacif Invt Fd SA DM DM 29.35
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA £ £ 4.94
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA DM DM 14.59
d Thor. Litl Dragons Fd Ltd $ 20.82
d Thornton HK Gateway Fd $ 17.74
d Thornton Int'l Opp. Fd $ 1.67
d Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 27.43
d Thornton Orient Inc Fd Ltd $ 21.87
w Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd $ 21.17
d Thornton Tiger Fd Ltd $ 38.51
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND
d Indonesia $ 6.56
d Malaysia $ 9.40
d Thailand $ 7.46
UEBERSEEBANK Zurich
d B - Fund SF 1800.88
d E - Fund SF 548.31
d J - Fund SF 374.32
d M - Distribution SF 98.57
d M - Fund SF 1085.81
d UBZ Euro-Income Fund SF 9.94
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
d Amca American Shares SF 44.80
d Bond-Invest SF 61.50
d Brit-Invest Shares SF 788.00
d D-Mark-Invest Bonds DM 202.10
d Dollar-Invest Bonds $ 115.66
d ESPAC Spanish Shares SF 196.00
d Eurit SF 337.50
d Fonsa Swiss Shares SF 214.00
d Francit Shares SF 193.00
d Germac Shares SF 229.00
d Globinvest Shares SF 111.50
d Gold Invest Shares SF 214.50
d Holland-Invest Shares SF 242.00
d Itac Shares SF 193.50
d Japan-Invest Shares SF 1292.00
d Sima (stock price) SF 230.00
d Skandinavien-Invest SF 238.50
d UBS Money Mkt Invest £ 1048.67
d Yen-Invest Bonds Y 83977.00
UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS
d Universal Global C$ 5.95
d Universal Cdn. Equity C$ 10.42
d Universal Cdn. Ressource C$ 4.34
d Universal American C$ 9.31
d Universal Pacific C$ 8.85
d Canada Guar. Mortgage Fd C$ 14.96

Other Funds
r Actlcroissance FF 529.10
d Actlfinance Int'l $ 1086.57
w Actlfutures Ltd $ 1133.37
w Actiopestion FF 1236.35
w Activest Int'l $ 27.81
w Aquila International Fund $ 266.72
b Arlane $ 4076.79
d Asia Oceania Fund $ 9.46
m Associated Investors Inc. $ 804.34
b Atlantic Fund $ 76.58
r Australia Fund $ 17.97
w Balfour Maclaine Series 1 $ 975.67
w BDD Inv Fund-Ecu Bd Ecu 5612.07
w BEM International $ 6.64
w Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 187.55
m Cal Futures 1990 Fd Ltd $ 24.95
d CB German Index Fund DM 123.74
w CAI Investment Fund $ 1435.00
d Colbert Croissance FF 73.90
d Colbert Finances FF 119428.99
d Colbert Tresor FF 1225.85
w Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 17.28
w Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 59.94
w Cumber Int'l N.V. $ 242.80
d D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst $ 24.94
w D.G.C. $ 213.76
w Daiwa Japan Fund Y 7894.00
d Dreyfus America Fund $ 19.84
w Dumelux Amerique $ 1034.37
w Dumelux Asie Pacifique $ 1034.37
w Dumelux Bonds Plus $ 980.58
w Dumelux Europe Ecu 1062.63
w Dumelux France FF 6370.87
w Dumelux Opportunit. $ 1034.37
m Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV $ 772.98
w Eas Overseas Fund Ltd $ 1164.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus A BF 8742.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. PLus B BF 8742.00
d Emi France Ind. Plus A FF 832.67
d Emi France Ind. Plus B FF 832.67
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus A DM 89.41
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus B DM 89.41
d Emi Spain Ind. Plus A Pta 9888.00
d Emi Spain Ind. Plus B Pta 9888.00
d Emi UK Index Plus A £ 102.71
d Emi UK Index Plus B £ 102.71
m Enigma Currency Fd $ 25.53
w Esplr. Sic Inv M Ecu Bd Fd Ecu 100.95
w Esplr. Sic Inv M Sth Eur Fd $ 8.59
w Esprit Sicav Ecu 1207.36
d Eurasud $ 998.45
d Europe 1992 $ 9.45
d Europe Obligations Ecu 80.53
w F.I.T. Fund FF FF 122.83
w F.M.P. Portfolio $ 0.5379
w Fairfield Int'l Ltd $ 163.35
w Fairfield Sentry Ltd $ 227.15
w Fairfield Strat. Ltd $ 64.60
m Fatum Fund $ 791.29
w First Eagle Fund $ 39404.08
w First Ecu Ltd Ecu 91.48
m First Frontier Funds $ 69.12
w FL Trust Switzerland SF 90.36

d Fonditalia $ 77.47
w Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 154.50
d Force Cash DM Sicav DM 5313.24
d Force Cash Ecu Sicav Ecu 2715.82
d Force Cash FF Sicav FF 15566.25
d Force Cash US$ Sicav $ 3098.10
d Forextund Limited $ 8.91
w Formula Selection Fd SF 66.53
d Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd DM 160.57
d Frankl-Trust Interzins DM 40.25
m Gems Progressive Fd Ltd $ 1107.73
w George V Inv. Bond F. $ 20.93
m German Sel. Associates DM 1704.63
d Green Line France FF 636.48
w Hasenbichler Com AG $ 1606.00
w Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 374.23
d Hentsch T.F. SF 10169.00
w Hestia Funds $ 160.54
w Horizon Fund FF 10714.55
w Ibex Holdings Ltd SF 191.13
w IFDC Japan Fund Y 29844.00
r ILA-IGB $ 1.55
r ILA-IGS $ 9.94
r Int'l Securities Fund Ecu 28.15
m Interface Fund Ltd $ 156.52
d Interfund SA $ 41.30
w Intermarket Fund $ 487.88
w Intersec SA $ 3626.27
d Investa DWS DM 73.91
d Investment Fund $ 107.89
m J Capel Guaranteed Fund $ 9.98
w Japan Pacific Fund $ 217.06
m Japan Selection Asses. Y 9935.00
w Japan Selection Fund $ 234.23
d JJ Placement FF 13004.22
w JWH Worldwide Fund $ 9.15
d Kenmar Guaranteed $ 9.46
w Kenmar Int'l - B. $ 10568.00
d Kenmar L/C $ 8.34
m Key Hedge Fund Inc. $ 114.73
d KML-II H. Yield $ 587.98
w Korea Growth Trust $ 31.33
w LACO International $ 3.57
w Leumi Val. Francaises FF 987.72
m London Portfolio G'td. I $ 89.71
m London Portfolio G'td. II $ 8.38
m London Portfolio Services $ 10.37
w Luxfund $ 100.91
m Lynx Sel. Holdings SF 122.10
w M I Multi-strategy $ 1036.58
w M.Kingdon Offshore, N.V. $ 8.79
m Maritime Fund Int'l Ltd $ 854.19
w Mat Growth ESCF DM 19.86
w Mat Growth USCF $ 11.64
w Matterhorn Offshore Fd $ 9431.88
w MBE Japan Fund LF 2297.00
m MCM Int. Limited $ 158.89
d Mediolanum $ 35.41
w Moore Global Invts. Ltd $ 2155.85
d NCA Fund $ 10.10
w Nippon Fund $ 109.00
d NM Inc. & Growth Fund $ 17.17
m NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio $ 194.53
m NMT Citadel Bond SF 119.01
m NMT Nostec Portfolio $ 136.13
d Nomura-Cap Int'l Eq Fd $ 14.10
w Noveurope Ecu 2032.76
m NSP F.I.T. Ltd $ 10.29
m Oppenheimer U.S. Arb. $ 134.86
w Optimum Fund $ 1372.29
m Overlook Performance $ 1564.96
d Pacific Nles Fund $ 6.49
d PAM Futures Trad $ 361.11
w Pancurri Inc. $ 167.27
m Paragon Fund Limited $ 10.39
w Plurivest International FF 113.55
d Precision Fd Ltd $ 76.46
d Profirent S.A. DM 1104.24
w Prosp. I.H. Inc. P.F. $ 3.88
w Puget-Mabe Barclays Pac. $ 158.37
w Quantum Fund N.V. $ 16717.13
m Quark Int'l Trad Prog $ 9540.271
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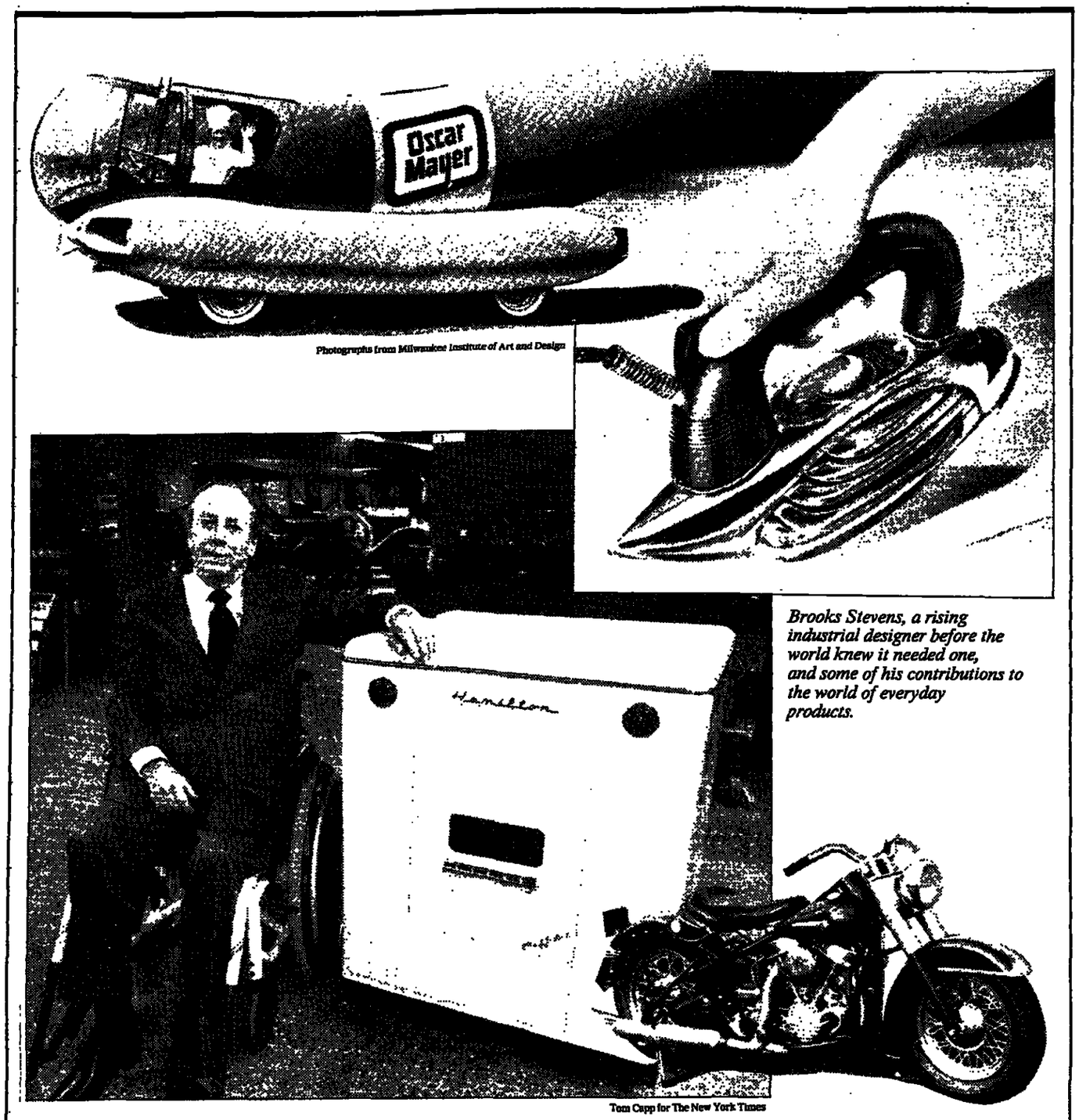
WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune



Photographs from Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design

Brooks Stevens, a rising industrial designer before the world knew it needed one, and some of his contributions to the world of everyday products.

Tom Capp for The New York Times

The Man Who Put a Whole New Spin on Design

MILWAUKEE — The year was 1936, when television and fax machines and remote-control compact disk players were science fiction, and a Wisconsin manufacturer was puzzling over an easier and quicker way to dry clothes. The idea was a crude, heated box with a rotary drum that could spin clothes dry.

Brooks Stevens, a rising industrial designer before the world knew it needed one, told the manufacturer there was just one glaring problem. "You can't sell this thing," Stevens said. "This is a sheet metal box. People won't even know what it is. Who's going to pay $375 for what looks like a storage cabinet? Put a glass window on the door, get some boxer shorts flying around in there, put it in the stores and it'll take off."

The clothes dryer was one of the more ubiquitous of the thousands of innovations spawned by the prolific Stevens, a founding father of industrial design whose name may not be a household word, but whose imprimatur is surely felt in every modern household. From steam irons and vacuum cleaners to motorcycles and power lawn mowers, the 80-year-old Stevens has made life easier for entire generations by turning clunky, function-over-form *contraptions into practical and appealing timesavers* that everyone on the block wanted after the Joneses got one.

He is one of the last of a generation of product-design pioneers whose creations paved the way for the everyday gadgetry that people now take for granted, like the steam irons that keep people from having to sprinkle their clothes with water or the cookware with knobs that do not burn. Stevens is the man who designed the snowmobile, the outboard motor, the mass-marketed jeep, the 1950 Harley-Davidson motorcycle whose virtual twin is still being sold today, the Oscar Mayer Wienermobile, and the first wide-mouth peanut butter jar that allowed people to get to the bottom of the container.

Now the Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design is building a design center dedicated to the study and preservation of his work.

Skeptics remain who consider his work trickery and packaging over substance. He dismisses such talk and argues that, with the clothes dryer, for instance, his design sold the product. "We made it an understood household appliance by giving life to the thing," he said. "We give it its appearance, which is what gives it its ability to be used."■

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From Rock to Oratorios, A Difficult Change in Key

Most Leaps From Pop to Classical Fall Flat

by Allan Kozinn

NEW YORK — One wishful theory advanced by classical music enthusiasts is that as rock 'n' roll fans grow up, their tastes will eventually become more refined and they will find their way to the classics, perhaps with jazz serving as a kind of halfway house.

I have not seen evidence that this is the case, at least not on a scale worth mentioning, although I know some people who moved from rock to jazz and stopped there.

Lately, though, there has been a rash of unexpected rock world conversions to classical music, not on the part of rock fans, but by rock stars, who as a group have traditionally portrayed their work as the revolu*tionary antithesis of the classics, which they regard as* staid and elitist. Moreover, the rock 'n' rollers who have toyed with classical composition have not been testing the waters with brief overtures or chamber pieces. They have been taking giant leaps.

The latest is Paul McCartney, who made his classical music debut with the 97-minute Liverpool Oratorio in England last month.

A few weeks earlier, at Town Hall in New York City, the Orchestra of St. Luke's presented "The Forest," a sprawling orchestral work by David Byrne, of Talking Heads, in a program with a piece by John Cale, a founder of the Velvet Underground.

Last year, the drummer of the Police, Stewart Copeland, was presented as an opera composer by the Cleveland Opera. And not to be overlooked is the forerunner of all this new-found classicism, Frank Zappa, who was composing large-scale orchestral works in the late 1960s and who has recorded collections of orchestral, chamber and electronic works, some of them fairly naive, many of them structurally and harmonically sophisticated.

There are others, too, who have not actually produced an orchestral work but who are heading that way. Elvis Costello, who built his career singing simple, direct songs with corrosively angry lyrics, has been telling interviewers lately that he has become fascinated with classical music but that he is too awed by the demands of technique to try composing.

Realistically, Costello's stance makes sense. As he lamented in an interview in the July issue of Q, a British rock magazine, even the most rudimentary *notation is beyond him, and mastering the mechanics* of form and orchestration takes years of study.

Humility of this sort has not traditionally been Costello's long suit. But he's right, and most of the works in the rock-star-turned-classicist songbook have weaknesses that prove his point. Yet I wish he would reconsider his decision not to make the effort, and I hope that those of his colleagues who have already tested the waters keep trying until they get it right. The problem is, getting it right means approaching composition for classical ensembles in a way that takes Costello's qualms into account.

For the most part, rock-star composers have preferred to dabble, using either computer composition programs or professional orchestrators to help turn their melodic ideas into reasonable facsimiles of orchestral scores. In approaching their work that way they never really come to grips with the process and problems of composition, and however good their computers and collaborators may be — so far they have been variable — presenting compositional ideas through an intermediary is hopelessly inefficient.

Ultimately, working this way squanders both resources (the rock musicians' own eagerness to try something new and the inventiveness and perspective they might bring to the field) and opportunities (the possibility that they might lead some of their more adventuresome followers toward a kind of music they might otherwise not have discovered).

Even with shortcuts, large-scale classical works take more time and earn less money than pop songs. And because their dalliances with classical music run the risk of seeming uncool to pop fans and amateurish to classical listeners, rock stars are more likely to draw criticism than praise from all corners. For those reasons, I find their interest in classical composition both puzzling and fascinating. I also find their disinclination to go the extra mile disturbing.

McCartney is an example. His oratorio has a great deal going for it: sweeping melodies, graceful choral writing and some wonderful scoring touches. But it also has a stylistic rootlessness that has plagued several other classical works by rock composers. And that rootlessness, I think, can be traced to a hazy sense of the classical repertory and how it evolved.

Gianna Dalla Pozza/Camera Press

Paul McCartney: Taking pride in not knowing the rules of composition.

McCartney is not entirely innocent of the classical repertory. During the Beatles years, McCartney tried to interest his colleagues in works like Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring," and he singled out Stockhausen's "Gesang der Junglinge" as an important influence on the Beatles' electronic-music experiments.

Arrangers who have worked on McCartney's solo albums have also said that he exerted nearly complete control over the scoring. And at a news conference just before the premiere of his oratorio, McCartney said that the main melodic ideas were his own and that he and his collaborator, Carl Davis, did all the orchestration together.

At the same news conference, though, he explained that he regarded his approach to composing as akin to primitive art, intuitive but unschooled. Learning to notate and studying the orchestral literature, he said, might inhibit his natural style. He also took pride in not knowing the rules of composition and therefore not being constrained by them.

This is all silliness. McCartney is not so cavalier about the rock tradition. As distinctive as the Beatles music was, it is grounded in a thorough knowledge of Little Richard, Chuck Berry, the Everly Brothers, Elvis Presley, Buddy Holly and various rhythm and blues groups. McCartney's pop catalogue would have been all the poorer without those influences. Why should he think that his classical works will fare better if they are composed in a vacuum?

On the technical side, it's hard not to think that learning notation and the rules of harmony and orchestration could only be liberating for a mind as musically fertile as his or, for that matter, Byrne's. Both of them should know better than anyone that the history of music, both popular and classical, has been driven by those who knew the rules and chose to break them. That, in fact, is the difference between McCartney's sweetly diatonic oratorio and Zappa's more ruggedly individual orchestral music. Flouting rules is so central to Zappa's musical personality that one gets the impression that he studied theory and harmony just to give himself rules to break.

Perhaps it is quixotic to expect rock-star composers to be less in the dark about their orchestral maneuvers. It might be better just to let them tell their audiences that they like classical music and to hope that their enthusiasm wins a few new listeners. But for one who believes that some of these musicians have original ideas that might be worth hearing in an orchestral context, it is difficult not to regret their refusal to learn how to use the tools and resources available to them.■

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CRITICS' CHOICE

Britain's New Look at Japan

■ "Beyond Japan: A Photo Theatre," at the Barbican Art Gallery in London until Sept. 22, is one of the major events in Britain's Japan Festival 1991, a nationwide celebration of Japanese arts and culture running through the end of the year. More than 200 photographs together with video, posters and graphics are used to create a series of installations to take the visitor beyond common conceptions of Japan. The exhibition traces Japan's postwar recovery and cultural and creative growth through the work of photographers, designers, writers, dancers and theatrical innovators. It culminates in the work of leading internationally known Japanese designers and artists (Issey Miyake, Eiko Ishioka, Rei Kawakubo) as well as some Westerners whose work has helped reshape the image of Japan, such as the photographer and filmmaker William Klein (pictured here, 1961 film poster), the video artist Bill Viola, and the musician and filmmaker David Byrne.

English Theater Goes East

■ Following the lead of Vienna's English Theatre, Budapest and Prague have launched professional productions in English. In a corner of the Hungarian capital's City Hall, director András Márton has dedicated his Merlin Theatre to Hungarian playwrights in English — starting with a rollicking production of Ferenc Molnár's "The Play's the Thing" in P. G. Wodehouse's adaptation, featuring four actors from London's West End and the Hungarian-American actress Agnes Bánfalvi, through Aug. 10. In Prague, the American singer Jesse Webb, who appeared in Viennese productions of "Cats" and "Les Misérables," is directing and choreographing "The Fantasticks," featuring other alumni of German and Austrian *musikals*, in Prague's top musical theater, the Semafor, through Sept. 5. *(Alan Levy)*

Salzburg and Its Native Son

■ The Salzburg Festival (July 26-Aug. 31) is, of course, celebrating the bicentennial of the death of its native son, but the Mozart novelties are mostly ballets. The Hamburg Ballet gives John Neumeier's choreographic setting of the Requiem, conducted by Michael Tilson Thomas, and the Netherlands Dance Theater is offering "Petit Mort," set to Mozart by Jiri Kylian, along with other works. All the Mozart operas are revivals of existing productions, including "Die Zauberflöte" (Sir Georg Solti conducting, Johannes Schaaf staging), "Idomeneo" (Seiji Ozawa, Nikolaus Lehnhoff), "Così Fan Tutte" (Riccardo Muti, Michael Hampe). "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (Horst Stein, Schaaf), "Don Giovanni" (Muti, Hampe), "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Bernard Haitink, Hampe), and "La Clemenza di Tito" (Sir Colin Davis, Peter Brenner). The Landestheater is giving a new work, "Mozart in New York," by the contemporary Austrian composer Helmut Eder. Besides the Vienna Philharmonic and the Austrian Radio Symphony, orchestras include the Orchestre National de France, the Dresden Staatskapelle, the Bach Collegium of Stuttgart, the Israel Philharmonic, the Berlin Philharmonic and the Boston Symphony. There are concerts of "Mozart rarities" by the Orchestra and Choir of the Age of Enlightenment under Frans Brüggen, members of the Dresden Staatskapelle, and English Concert Choir and Orchestra under Trevor Pinnock (with Mozart's arrangement of Handel's "Acis and Galathea").

'Elektra' Comes to Orange

■ Orange has the best preserved of France's Roman theaters, with close to 10,000 seats and acoustics that make *it just the place for opera on a large scale.* On July 20, Richard Strauss' "Elektra" will be staged with a cast including Gwyneth Jones in the title part, Leonie Rysanek as Klytemnestra (the only one of the opera's three major female roles she has not yet sung), Elizabeth Connell, James King and Simon Estes. Marek Janowski conducts, as he also does for the July 19 opening Beethoven Ninth, with the Orchestre Philharmonique and chorus of Radio France. On Aug. 3 and 6, Michel Plasson conducts "Aïda," staged by Nicolas Joël, with Aprile Millo in the title role.

Mario Botta's Designs in Geneva

■ The neo-Palladian taste of the Ticino architect Mario Botta and contemporary functionalism often runs counter to Swiss building codes. Except for a bank and a few turned-inward houses in Lugano, major commissions have come from abroad: the future Museum of Modern Art of San Francisco, the Maison de la Culture in Chambéry, an art gallery in Tokyo. This summer, while the vast tent he designed for 700th anniversary festivities tours Switzerland, part of Botta's team will be working in the basement of Geneva's Musée Rath on his project for the Evry cathedral. Upstairs, a view of his work of the last decade include finished and rejected projects. Botta will be coming to supervise and give two lectures on Sept. 19 and 29, selling some of his drawings to aid the cathedral fund that has already received French government subsidy and many donations but needs more money. To Sept. 29. *(Mavis Guinard)*

Wölfli and the Dubuffet Collection

■ Among the collection of Art Brut that Jean Dubuffet left to Lausanne, the most intriguing works by far are those by Adolf Wölfli (1864-1930). The brilliantly illuminated works done during his 35 years in a Bern insane asylum explore a frenzied system of math, literature, religion, town and government as well as a biography, explained by endless text or musical notes. A large collection that puts the emphasis on Wölfli the composer will be in Lausanne at the Musée de L'Art Brut to Sept. 22, at the Musée Picasso in Antibes from Oct. 2 to 31 and in St. Gall from Nov. 15 to Feb. 9, 1992. *(Mavis Guinard)*

Wagner in His Own Theater

■ This year's Wagner festival consists of the remounting of several existing stagings, including three "Ring" cycles in the production conducted by Daniel Barenboim, staged by Harry Kupfer and designed by Hans Schavernoch. The festival opens July 25 with "Lohengrin" (Peter Schneider conducting, Werner Herzog staging) and runs to Aug. 28. Other revivals are of "Parsifal" (James Levine, Wolfgang Wagner) and "The Flying Dutchman" (Giuseppe Sinopoli, Dieter Dorn).

Warren Beatty and Fatherhood

Is This a Watershed Moment for America?

by Lloyd Grove

WASHINGTON — It's hard to know, on such short notice, whether we're dealing with an impending birth announcement or an obituary.

Surely the news that Warren Beatty is with child (or, rather, that his girlfriend, the actress Annette Bening, is pregnant, and that the two are apparently happy about it) represents a watershed moment in the history of American civilization. At least as significant as *Demi Moore gestating in the altogether on the cover of* Vanity Fair.

The last of the red-hot lovers settling down? Start*ing a family? Just getting old? Or maybe chalk it up to* a harmonic convergence of sociological trends in which the resurgence of traditional values, the decline of free and easy sex, and the proliferation of call-waiting have suddenly combined, after all these years, to produce a powerful synergy. Or something.

Anyhow, Beatty, at age 54, now finds himself in his delicate condition, having spent most of his life as a role model for cads everywhere.

"I told my husband," said the social historian Barbara Whitehead of the Institute for American Values in New York, "this is a sure sign of the return to the family if Warren Beatty — who I guess has bedded every movie *star you could name — is joining the ranks of fathers.* The only more startling thing would be if he marries Annette Bening. But I think that would be too much to ask of Warren — so we'll have to settle for this."

"This is the last place you would expect a baby boom to come from," said Chuck Donovan, staff director of the Family Research Council, a Washington-based conservative advocacy group. "But if Warren Beatty's going back to the family, then there's hope for everyone."

The prospect of Beatty's fatherhood can be seen as a healthy sign for the United States, during a period in which the divorce rate has evened out and the birth rate is on the upswing for the first time in two decades — a trend to which even Hugh Hefner recently succumbed. But not so fast. Yesterday, several deep thinkers raised doubts about Warren's level of com*mitment, and whether he actually intends to raise the* child or just drop by every so often. After all, he's a man who has trouble committing to lunch, according to his sister, Shirley MacLaine.

'This is the last place you would expect a baby boom to come from.'

"He reminds me of a sultan in the old Ottoman Empire who had a thousand women in his harem," said Allan Carlson of the conservative Rockford Institute in Illinois. "I'd say he's roughly an equivalent role model, and about as positive." Wade Horn, commissioner of the federal Administration on Children, Youth and Families, agreed. "To some minds," he said, "Warren Beatty having a child could be an affirmation that single parenting or parenting out of wedlock is a perfectly acceptable thing to do. And if you have lots and lots of money, it is. Unfortunately, for most Americans it's a fast-track into poverty. So what may be a wonderful event for Mr. Beatty, if emulated by most Americans, is far too often a tragedy."

Wait a second. This was supposed to be a happy story.

"The best thing he can do for that child," says the family therapist James Lieberman, a Washington psychiatrist, "is have a good relationship with the mother. There's no way the two parents can be at odds with each other and do right by that child. He can't free *himself from the* mother of that child the way he could free himself from all his previous relationships. The question is, is this a family? And my reaction is that if they're not married, it's stretching things to call it a family. Some music, we know, is for the concert stage, and some music is heard only in the rehearsal room. I think when two people conceive a child together, if they *don't get married it's still a rehearsal."*

Beatty's Beverly Hills publicist, Andrea Jaffe, persisted in refusing to say whether her client is concertizing or just rehearsing. She even declined to reveal if Beatty and Bening, are living together. But she insisted that Bening, 33, is not one of Warren's passing fancies.

"Warren has been with a lot of different women," Jaffe said, acknowledging the obvious. "But if Warren decides to have a child, you would have to take a look at the woman. The important thing is, what is it about this woman? I think this was an instant thing, something they really wanted to do, but whether or not it's timing or cultural, or a different age in America — well, obviously those are possibilities — but I don't think that Warren is sort of at the crux of a watershed thing."

Final conclusions, of course, may have to wait until Mrs. Beatty appears naked on the cover of Parenting.■

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WEEKEND

Northwest Noir: Seriously Goofy

by Timothy Egan

PORTLAND, Oregon — In the basement of Gus Van Sant's creaking old house on a hill, a film producer is trying to reach a yodeler. Not just any yodeler, but one from the old school, the lederhosen-and-beer-mug set. Central Casting will not do. The producer, Laurie Parker, finds her yodeler in Wenatchee, Washington, an apple-orchard town in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains.

"Can you come in, say, Tuesday, *and do some yodeling for the soundtrack?*" she asks on the phone. "Oh, wonderful. We'll see you then."

With yodeler in hand, Van Sant, the director and writer of the lavishly praised, low-budget 1989 film "Drugstore Cowboy," is putting the finishing touches on his latest movie, another child that will not be mistaken as a stray from the home of Hollywood conformity, called "My Own Private Idaho."

It's a story about male prostitutes, a retelling of Shakespeare's "Henry IV," set mostly in the Northwest. Few will ever think of Idaho — a state whose license-plate motto is "Famous Potatoes" — quite the same way after the film is released in the fall. But then, in the last few years, just about everything that isn't nailed down in this far corner of the country has been lifted and remade for popular culture.

Suddenly, characters who have long been part of the scenery in the Pacific Northwest — yodelers and lumberjacks, outdoor loners and *doughnut-eating cops* — have become the stuff of some of the more daring work in film, television, theater and even cartoon strips.

Along with the makers of the current U. S. television hit "Northern Exposure" and the comic-strip creator Lynda Barry, Van Sant is one of a dozen or so artists, writers, cartoonists and directors who have put forth a vision that combines weather and wackiness to produce a sort of Northwest Noir.

Their view is not the Oregon of tall timber and hardened individuals that Paul Newman represented in the epic logger's film based on Ken Kesey's novel "Sometimes a *Great Notion.*" *Nor is it the state of* Washington that Clark Gable romped through in "Call of the Wild" or the Puget Sound that Ronald Reagan crossed in "Tugboat Annie Sails Again."

In the new view, the land doesn't overwhelm or ennoble; rather, it hides eccentricities, breeding character quirks. This is a place of Log Ladies and genre-twisting Indians and drug addicts in plaid shirts.

The rain adds depth to dark personalities, so that even a hack pianist, like the character Jeff Bridges portrayed in "The Fabulous Baker Boys," seems to have another dimension when playing the lounge standard "Feelings."

Fine Line Features

Van Sant filming "My Own Private Idaho" in Oregon.

For critics who look across the American cultural landscape and see a plain of homogeneous characters, interchangeable from time zone to time zone, the visions coming from the Pacific Northwest seem to be welcome. The challenge now facing the creators is to survive the success, to hold on to a singular view without becoming a self-parody — as many felt the late television series "Twin Peaks" had done after it was smothered in accolades.

The cartoon characters that have sprung from the compost of underground talent here include creatures of questionable species, a prickly-haired girl in the grip of bewildering adolescence and animals that make fun of scientists. They are drawn, respectively, by three prominent cartoonists: Matt Groening, a Portland native who created "The Simpsons" on Fox Television and the syndicated strip "Life in Hell"; Lynda Barry, a Seattle native who draws "Ernie Pook's Comeek" and whose off-Broadway play, "The Good Times Are Killing Me," is based on her novel about growing up in the racial stew of the Rainier Valley, and Gary Larson, a Seattle resident whose "Far Side" is one of the most popular strips in U. S. history.

The new Northwest school would include filmmakers like Van Sant, the son of an outdoor clothing manufacturer, who has shunned Hollywood to stay in Portland, and David Lynch, a former Boy Scout who grew up in Spokane, Washington, and Missoula, Montana, and turned the prototypical Northwest timber town into an allegory for dark humor in "Twin Peaks."

Following in their wake are television shows like "Northern Exposure," the new CBS hit that owes much to Lynch's style and character. "Northern Exposure," of course, chronicles the culture-shock of a young New York City doctor forced to practice in the backwoods; it's supposed to be *Alaska, but the filming takes place* in Roslyn, Washington, about 60 miles (100 kilometers) from Snoqualmie (just east of Seattle), where "Twin Peaks" was filmed.

Both places served cherry pie and damn fine cups of coffee long before busloads of tourists started to show up demanding the same, as seen on television.

Among the best-known writers are Tom Robbins, who lives in La Conner, on Puget Sound north of Seattle. Van Sant's next project will be a film version of Robbins's novel "Only Cowgirls Get the Blues," about a hitchhiker with an oversize thumb and an appetite for original metaphysics.

Another author, Katherine Dunn, of Portland, shared newspaper space in that city's Willamette Week with Groening long before either one hit the big time. Dunn's novel, "Geek Love," which deals with the breeding habits of circus dwarfs, was a National Book Award finalist last year.

What all of these Pacific Northwest artists have in common, aside from geography, is a decidedly off-center view of the world and a love of characters who are less than heroic — at least in the traditional sense. Many of their protagonists are losers, or just plain old stare-at-the-wall-weird.

Under gray skies, away from the ambition centers of America, they seldom find truth in 30 minutes or three panels, but in their way they have flashes of insight not unlike the all-purpose weather forecast here: occasional sunbreaks.

AMERICANS have always mined their stock characters for high art and cheap melodrama: the Southern belle, the Boston bluenose, the Southwestern *hothead, the Brooklyn street kid, the* Texas tycoon, the California flake, cowboys and Indians.

What was left, yet to be fully caricatured, was the last part of the country to be fully settled: the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. What "Twin Peaks," "Northern Exposure" and to a lesser extent "The Simpsons" have given us is Rube Chic.

More important than where the characters came from is how the artists' work was allowed to develop. Far from the deal-making influence of Los Angeles, Van Sant, who once toiled in Hollywood, has been able to find his filmmaking voice in the city built at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers.

"There's a point where an independent filmmaker gets absorbed by a studio, and then the work changes, not always for the better," he said over lunch in Portland recently.

Outside, a soft drizzle, the basic lubricant of life in the Northwest, was falling. "This is my home. Nobody bothers me. I don't keep up with industry talk or trends. I just go ahead with the films as I see them." ■

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Kunsthaus (tel: 712.04.95). To Oct. 27: "Nightshadow Plants:" exhibit of Swiss artist Jean Tinguely.
Museum für Angewandte Kunst (tel: 712.80.00). To July 31: "The Future is Our Only Aim:" Aleksandr Rodchenko and Varvara Stepanova retrospective. Paintings, collages, posters, graphics, porcelain, furniture, photography, book illustrations and other works by the founders of Constructivism.

BELGIUM

Ostend

Provinciaal Museum voor Moderne Kunst (tel: 50.81.18). To Oct. 14: "Cobra-Post-Cobra." Exhibition of the Cobra art movement, an off-shoot of the Surrealist movement, and the artistic development of its leading figures thereafter.

BRITAIN

London

Hyde Park (tel:0898.555.645). July 30: "Pavarotti in the Park." Free open-air concert to commemorate the Italian tenor's 30 years as a leading classical performer.
National Gallery (tel:839.3321). To July 31: "Guercino in Britain." Exhibition of 27 paintings from British collections celebrates the 400th anniversary of the birth of one of Italy's greatest 17th century painters.
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.1313). To Sept 15: "John Constable:" Largest-ever retrospective of the English landscape painter's work.

FRANCE

Arles

Rencontres Internationales de la Photographie (tel: 90.96.76.06). To Aug. 15: Over a dozen galleries present exhibitions of Latin American photography.

Boulogne-Billancourt

Musée Municipal (tel: 46.84.77.39). To July 31: Portraits by Arbit Blatas of artists who worked in Montparnasse during the 30's and 40's and in New York during World War II.

Carcassonne

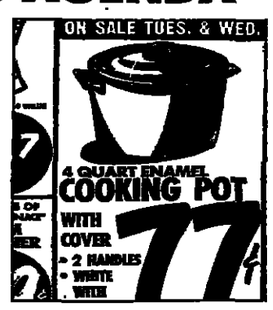
Maison Noubel (tel:). To Aug. 31: Exhibition of 25 years of Claude Dupont-Gomont's paintings focussing on the theme of towns.

Lyon

Fondation Nationale de la Photographie (tel: 78.00.86.68). To July 28: "Andre Kertesz, Ma France," includes over 200 photos of the late Hungarian expatriate.

Paris

Festival Estival (tel: 47.20.88.98). To Aug 29: Classical music festival highlights French musicians.
Galerie de Nesle (tel: 43.25.2541). *To Sept. 3: "Valentin Sevtcheko."* Retrospective of one the Soviet Union's premier contemporary artists.



Warhol self-portrait and his "Cooking Pot," top, in Warsaw; Carpeaux's "Rieur aux Pampres," bottom left, in Paris; Hodler's "William Tell," at Martigny.

Institut du Monde Arabe (tel: 40.51.38.38). To Sept. 7: Four contemporary Moroccan painters incorporate traditional art forms. To Sept 15: "Abdi, Cherif, Yamo, Algerian Designers." Ethnic furniture design including tables, consoles, fruit baskets. To Sept. 8: Reconstruction of ten fairy tales and legends through the photos of Ali Mobarek. To Sept. 9: Three contemporary northern African sculptors.
Musée d'Orsay (tel: 40.49.48.14). To Sept. 15: Drawings by Carpeaux, the Italian years (1856-62).

Toulon

Musée de Toulon (tel: 94.93.15.54). To Oct. 31: Thirty years of collages and paintings by Jan Voss.

GERMANY

Berlin

Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tel: 7.29.41). To July 28: "Tradition and Avant-garde in Prague." Exposition of contemporary Czechoslovakian artists examines the strong political tradition of the artistic and intellectual community in their country.

Frankfurt

Stadelsches Kunstinstitut (tel: 60.50.980). To Aug. 25: Recent sculptures, video installations, drawings and prints by contemporary American artist, Bruce Nauman.

Munich

Bayerische Staatsgemäldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50). To July 28: Costume self-portraits by photographer Cindy Sherman.
Neue Pinakothek (tel: 238.05.195). To Oct. 27: "John Cage and the Moderns." Several exhibitions and concerts of John Cage and his avant-garde contemporaries.

IRELAND

Dublin

The Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 741.903). To Aug 25: Retrospective of the consciously Irish oeuvre of paintings and drawings executed by Maurice MacGonigal (1900-1979).

ITALY

Rome

Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51). To Sept 30: Retrospective of fifty years of Toti Scialoja's abstract paintings.
Palazzo Ruspoli. To July 28: "The Sign of Genius:" Collection of Old Master drawings from the Cabinet of Rarities of the Ashmoleon Museum in Oxford.

Venice

Fondazione Cini (tel: 52.899.00). To July 28: "Michelangelo and the Sistine Chapel." Photographic and *scientific documentation of the Cha*pel's restoration, original preparatory drawings by Michelangelo and prints by artists inspired by the frescoes.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Hara Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 3445.0651). To Sept. 16: Prints of American pop artist Roy Lichtenstein.

NETHERLANDS

The Hague

Mauritshuis (tel: 46.92.44). To Aug. 18: "Portraits in Miniature," features miniatures from the 16th to the 20th centuries selected from collections throughout Europe.

POLAND

Warsaw

Muzeum Narodowe (tel: 21.10.31). To July 28: "The Prints of Andy Warhol." Over 85 screenprints, including portraits of Jackie Kennedy, Mick Jagger and Mao.

SPAIN

Madrid

Centro de Arte Reina Sofia (tel: 467.5062). To July 28: Collages, paintings, and sculptures by contemporary artist Gustavo Torner.concentrate on geometrical works made of a wide-range of materials from feldspar to hempseed. To July 29: Retrospective highlights large three-dimensional works of Latvian Gustav Klucis, one of the pioneers of the constructivist photomontage movement in the Soviet Union.

SWEDEN

Stockholm

Fotografiska Museet (tel: 666.42.50). To Aug 4:"Just Like..." Contemporary Swedish photography.

SWITZERLAND

Basel

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28). To Aug. 19: Etchings of Frank Stella and Donald Judd.

Geneva

Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 29.75.66). To Sept 29: "Felix Vallotton (1865-1925):" Selected works illuminating the Swiss artist's attempts to avoid commercial success and probe more profoundly into the truth.

Martigny

Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 22.39.78). To Nov. 17: "Ferdinand Hodler: Painter of Swiss History." Works by the most prominent Swiss *painter of the late 19th century* including frescoes commemorating important moments in Swiss history.

UNITED STATES

Los Angeles

J. Paul Getty Museum (tel: 459.7611). To July 28: "August Sander: Faces of the German People." Portraits taken in and around Cologne from about 1910 to 1940 by German photographer Sander (1876-1964).

An Evangelist in the American Theater

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Norris Houghton has served the American theater generously as director, producer, scenic designer, drama professor, historian, fund-raiser and cofounder of pioneering playhouses. Sworn to the highest standards and a severe self-critic, he has restrained himself from acting and from writing a play. The loss is probably ours, for there are many roles that might have suited his personality and he is a shrewd judge of play-construction.

His appearance belies his 81 years. Recently in Paris on holiday, he was constantly on the go. He spent an afternoon making an inspection of the interior of the Louvre's glass pyramid, and he haunts the galleries and museums.

One of his several books, "Moscow Rehearsals," is a classic, telling of the Soviet theater's extraordinary achievements until its foremost dramatists and avant-garde directors were silenced in the 1930s. He has just published his autobiography, "Entrances and Exits" (Limelight Editions, New York), an entertaining record of his mingling with artists and certain megalomaniacs.

He was born in Indianapolis into a family that included professors, painters, musicians, Presbyterian ministers and a medical missionary to China. Churchgoing was as obligatory as school, but the theater was not scorned.

"My clergyman grandfather took me to see my first play," Houghton recalled. "I was seven and he was responsible for that mind-boggling occurrence. We saw E. H. Southern and Julia Marlowe in 'The Taming of the Shrew.' I was hooked and I've never recovered from it. The road in my boyhood was the principal source of entertainment in Middle America."

On graduation from high school both Harvard and Princeton offered scholarships. He chose the latter because he had been so diverted by one of its Triangle Club revues that paid a visit to Indiana. There he befriended Joshua Logan, later a celebrated director, and James Stewart, then majoring in architecture. Houghton acted and designed scenery for the university's dramatic society, the Intime, and drew sets and costumes for the Triangle Club. When he could afford a weekend in New York he rushed to the half-price ticket office, which enabled him to see the original "Porgy and Bess," "Strange Interlude," the Lunts in "The Second Man" and "Caprice."

After graduating in 1931 he accepted an invitation to join some aspiring youngsters at a summer theater in Cape Cod, the University Players, which included Logan, Stewart, Henry Fonda, Margaret Sullavan, Ken Smith and Myron McCormick. "After the summer season came a winter season in Baltimore. Only one of our productions got to Broadway, a strange play, 'Carrie Nation,' about the pre-Prohibition prohibitionist. The play was a flop and several University Players were off to Hollywood."

After serving as Robert Edmond Jones's assistant for the disastrous gala opening of Radio City Music Hall, Houghton landed with the Theater Guild as a stage manager.

"That was double luck for there I met Lee Simonson, creator of the guild's most striking sets — those for 'Liliom' and 'Goat Song.' He urged me to apply for a Guggenheim fellowship to study theater in Europe. My application read like a request for a free Grand Tour of the continent, but Simonson explained that a study of the methods of production in the Soviet theater was badly needed and I was the man to investigate it."

ON his return from Russia he wrote "Advance From Broadway," prophesying the coming importance of U. S. regional theater 40 years before the fact.

After World War II service, he became associate editor of Theater Arts, the magazine he knew as a boy. He signed on with a new organization, Theater Incorporated, to manage productions. The initial play was an instant success with Gertrude Lawrence as Eliza Doolittle in Shaw's "Pygmalion," but the second offering was the event of the year — a six-week New York season of the Old Vic, headed by Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson. Olivier's feat of playing *Oedipus Rex and Mr. Puff in Sheri*dan's "The Critic" on the same program belongs to history.

In the 1950s, with his partner T. Edward Hambleton, he leased an abandoned playhouse on lower Second Avenue and renamed it the Phoenix to present infrequently seen great plays and the works of new dramatists. Their productions ranged from Schiller's "Mary Stuart" with Eva Le Gallienne as Queen Elizabeth and Irene Worth as the tragic queen of Scotland, to Ionesco's "The Chairs," Kopit's "Poor Dad" and a witty musical comedy, "The Golden Apple."

Houghton's evangelistic flair to spread the gospel of drama has made him a teacher at Columbia, Vassar and as first dean of the theater and film department at the Purchase campus of the State University of New York. He has lectured from Shanghai to the University of Western Ontario.

"Service to the theater smacks of duty. I must quickly add that it was *performed out of love," he writes in* the preface to his memoirs. "And so, while it has not brought me great riches or fame, it has, like a requited love, given me some very special satisfactions . . . and I never grew bored." ■

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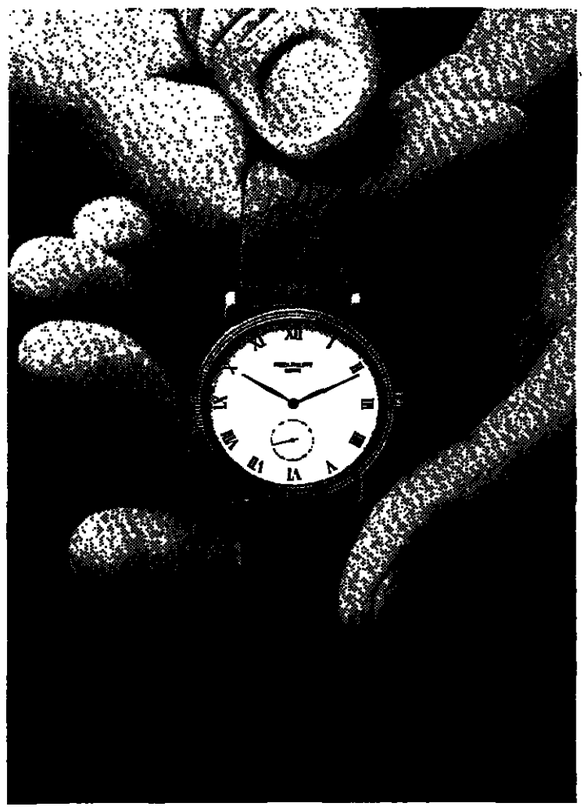

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ACROSS

1 These "have ears"
6 Walden, e.g.
10 Epsilon follower
14 Part of A.E.S.
15 Buck chaser
16 Young hawk
17 Start of a Samuel Johnson quotation
20 Quotation: Part II
21 Sugar sources
22 Type of pressure
23 Voodoo
25 Purfle
28 Fix a freeway
30 Rove
33 Dieters' no-nos
36 Rose's attribute
37 Nev. neighbor
39 Fever reading
40 Burgos bull
41 Moselle's former capital
42 Form a fist
45 Floss coating
46 Passover cracker
48 Collar
50 Suffix with vision
51 Shylock specialty
54 "... *not* —— mouse"
57 Quotation: Part III
61 End of quotation
63 Eye, to Heine
64 Checkup
65 Violinist Mischa
66 *Willard of* boxing fame
67 Infection suppressants
68 Rousseau was one

DOWN

1 Scottish inventor
2 Kind of committee
3 Andean animal
4 Hidden
5 Bakers' utensils
6 Insect's organ
7 *Lowest deck*
8 Springe part
9 Well wishers?
10 Sleepy characters?
11 Makeup for lids
12 Highlands hat
13 Jenny
18 Dye used in cosmetics
19 Desertlike
24 Historic Portuguese city
25 Reproduce material, in a way
27 Knight's necessity
29 *Crucible*
30 Kind of ray
31 Behind
32 Sailors' etuis
34 Runner Sebastian
35 Deck dynast
38 See 10 Down
42 Selects
43 Set of beliefs
44 Sheltered, as a boat
47 Countertenors
49 Darwin's ship
52 Have —— to grind
53 A Mongoloid Nepalese
55 One of the Judds
56 Former coins of India
58 All-purpose trks.
59 Ms. La Douce
60 Fender bender
61 Muslim cap
62 Cry's companion

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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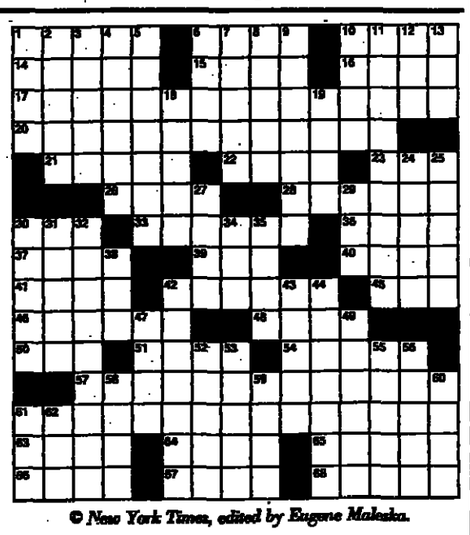

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued on Page 14)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 69

AmCasInco, AmPresid, Amer T&T, Avon Prod, BkNCE, Briggs Strat, CBI s, CONCHI, Carnival wi, CnsCoke, CrmCrkCo, CrownCork, CriticrCo, Fleidcrst, FstUnionCp, FstFidBc, GATX, GrtAtPc pf, GenMills s, GnMotrE s, GnDynam, Goodyear, GHSU 44Dpf, GoGold, JeffPilot, KCPL 380pf, HelmeCur, HewlettPk, KimbClark, Lockheed, Kellogg, Lukens, Luxottica, LyddTelsy, MarvelEnt n, Kellwood, MetroFin, MetroFin pf, NBD, LTL Cp pfE, Newell, NiagM Pow, NiagaraShre, Melcrdsk, NwAirCp, OceanEng, Orange Rk, NCR Cp, PNC Fn pfD, Pfizer s, PennCentrk, Northrop, RepubNY, RepNY pf, SCECorp, PNC Fncl, SuperValu, UGI, USX cvd pf, UAM, USLIFE Cp, VanKmpMM

NEW LOWS 13

AdobeRs 240, AmSvBkNY, CenterierEn, DeltecEgy n, Forstmnn, Indonesia n, IBM, MGMG rt, NatCmv pf, NewVall pf, RubiCeco n, SpeciaBk, Valley Ind

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 23

Actionind, AirExpress, AmTr-att2 pr, AmTr-ko sc, AmTr-hwe prm, ArkRestaur, BerrLab, Belmac, Combrex, Dielcon wt, Fit Lowrd, Golmex, HUSCO, MichaelStr, NHI-IIMCo, NHBayFin, Oxbow, RediFn, RediLoadIron, RevellMan n, TubosMex, US Filtr s, Westcorp

NEW LOWS 8

VIAT&E, FstNatCalif, Feedrama, GeodynRsc, LitelineIn, PamidaHld n, PresidO A, TIE wi

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WALL STREET WATCH

The Case Can Be Made For Special Prosecutors

By Robert S. Pirie

NEW YORK — The conviction last year of John A. Mulheren Jr., a Wall Street speculator, was the one real success at trial to which the government could point in all the cases arising out of the intensive investigation of the securities industry, a sweep that uncovered the crimes of Ivan F. Boesky, Michael R. Milken, Martin Siegel and the Drexel Burnham group.

Earlier this month, the federal Court of Appeals not only reversed Mr. Mulheren's conviction for securities and mail fraud but dismissed the charges against him.

The effectiveness of the existing securities laws is not the question. Rather, it is the government's ability to enforce them in a manner calculated to achieve their objectives of punishment and deterrence. The Mulheren reversal is only the latest in a series of government reversals that underscore the need for a new approach to prosecution.

Securities fraud cases overwhelm government prosecutors.

The case involving GAF Corp. — in which the company and a senior executive were accused of illegally trying to manipulate the stock price of Union Carbide Corp. in 1986 after a takeover attempt — has now gone to trial three times. In the first trial it was thrown out for prosecutorial misconduct, the second resulted in a hung jury and the conviction in the third was reversed on appeal for failure to admit evidence that indicated that a government witness might have been guilty of perjury.

Mr. Boesky, the corrupt purchaser of inside information on a grand scale, is back on the street after two years in a minimum-security prison.

Mr. Siegel, who eagerly accepted from Mr. Boesky suitcases full of cash while earning a seven-figure salary, was sentenced to only two months in jail, with time off for good behavior.

Even Mr. Milken, the junk bond king, who paid $600 million in civil fines and restitution, was allowed to plead guilty to crimes involving less than $1 million in damages, making him eligible for early parole.

SECURITIES FRAUD CASES, where "smoking guns" are rare and hard evidence seldom exists, overwhelm government prosecutors with demands for which they are ill-equipped.

Yet government lawyers are expected to handle expeditiously all manner of criminal cases, backed by minimal support staffs and limited budgets. A major securities case that can take years to develop and involves the review of literally millions of documents is simply beyond the resources available to these overworked people.

The government is thus driven to seek a plea bargain rather than assume the enormous burdens of going to trial.

There is, however, a different approach to addressing the monumental scale and complexity of these cases — namely, the use of special prosecutors drawn from the private bar, a practice largely limited to cases such as Watergate and the Iran-contra scandal, where the government would otherwise be investigating itself.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. recently retained the firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore to represent it in connection with claims against Drexel arising from savings-and-loan fraud cases for the reason that the firm's expertise, backed by its powerful support system, was needed to counter a well-heeled defense.

A policy of regularly appointing special prosecutors in major securities fraud cases would spark controversy and grumbling over the fees paid and would give rise to the inevitable conflict-of-interest problems inherent in any major litigation.

But of one thing we can be sure: Were it widely known that the likes of Arthur Liman, who was counsel for Senate investigators in the Iran-contra hearings, and Martin Lipton, the respected Manhattan lawyer, would be appearing on behalf of the government in future securities law cases, the twin goals of punishment and deterrence would be well served.

The writer is president and chief executive officer of Rothschild Inc., an investment bank. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Trade Gap In U.S. Low But Ready To Widen

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The U.S. trade deficit in May was virtually unchanged, the Commerce Department reported Thursday, but economists said it is probably near its low point before widening as the economy recovers and imports increase.

The Commerce Department reported the deficit at $4.57 billion, 1.5 percent higher than April's revised $4.51 billion.

Both imports and exports fell less than 1 percent, but energy imports, including crude oil, rose from 232 million barrels to 265 million and the cost increased 15 percent.

Lower automobile shipments helped produce the smallest monthly trade gap with Japan since 1984, but a slowdown in the growth of the surplus in capital-goods shipments to Europe also cut the U.S. trade surplus there.

A $500 million drop in aircraft sales, which vary tremendously every month, also helped enlarge the deficit.

David Wyss, research director of DRI-McGraw Hill, said that the recession this spring had kept imports down but predicted that later this year the deficit is going to widen with U.S. domestic demand.

The figures had barely any effect on financial markets, although the dollar dropped about 1.5 pfennig against the Deutsche mark following comments by the U.S. Treasury Secretary, Nicholas F. Brady.

At the close of the London eco-

See GAP, Page 12

Bundesbank Warns of Backfire in East

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Some of the Bonn government's efforts to aid the former East Germany could be doing more harm than good, the Bundesbank warned in a report for release Friday.

In its latest monthly report, the central bank said wage subsidies in Eastern Germany, intended to preserve jobs, could backfire by slowing the area's economic adjustment.

The warning comes at a time when demands are rising for more government aid to the armies of unemployed in Eastern Germany. The Treuhandanstalt, the agency charged with privatizing industry in Eastern Germany, has agreed to take a 10 percent interest in an agency that will promote subsidized jobs.

The central bank, however, took issue with the frequently used argument that such subsidies are necessary to prevent large numbers of East Germans from migrating to better pay in Western Germany.

It countered that the difference in real income levels between East and West Germans are not as great as widely believed because East Germans still benefit from lower living costs in such key areas as rents.

Furthermore, the Bundesbank said that studies showed that qualified workers who leave Eastern Germany are often motivated more by the lack of suitable work than the prospect of higher pay in the West.

Broad wage subsidy programs ultimately slow the creation of viable jobs because they work to preserve the chronic overstaffing of Eastern German companies and discourage the movement of workers toward profitable branches of the economy, it said.

In a general assessment of the Eastern German economy one year after monetary union, the Bundesbank said that the adjustment "is requiring more time than had widely been expected in the beginning."

It cautioned that it still remains unclear "whether the recovery in Eastern Germany is already in progress or when a turnaround will occur," partly because of the lack of reliable statistics. But the Bundesbank said that the supply of new goods had led to a "perceptible rise in prosperity" and that the food, construction and service industries are showing new signs of life.

The Bundesbank warned that a further rise in unemployment is likely "in the coming months," but noted that at least 600,000 new jobs had already been created by last March in newly founded companies.

■ Bonn Rejects Council Plan

The German cabinet has rejected proposals for an increase in the number of regional central bankers on the Bundesbank council, officials said Thursday, Reuters reported from Bonn.

EC Sees Joblessness Hitting 9.2% in '92

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community, acknowledging a period of rising unemployment after the decline in the late 1980s, said Thursday that joblessness would increase through next year to average 9.2 percent for 1992.

The EC's annual report said unemployment, which was 8.3 percent in 1990, would average 8.7 percent this year. Unemployment in May, the last month for which figures were available, was also 8.7 percent, representing more than 12.5 million people out of work.

Growth in gross domestic product is expected to fall from 3 percent in 1990 to 1.5 percent this year. It will improve in 1992 to nearly 2.5 percent, the report said, but the effect on jobs will lag.

"We are getting into a period which is not as favorable as the period of the past five years," said the EC social affairs commissioner, Vasso Papandreou.

The EC unemployment rate declined, from 10.8 percent to 8.3 percent, from 1985 to 1990.

Deterioration in the economic performance in 1991 stemmed partly from the Gulf war, but the report said a combination of other factors was even more important, including the U.S. recession, a world trade slowdown and depreciation of the dollar against EC currencies. The dollar has since rebounded.

The report said instability in the dollar could upset the business and consumer confidence necessary for a strong recovery in 1992.

Inflation in the EC for 1992 is expected to remain unchanged from the current level of about 5 percent.

The report stressed the importance of integrating women into the workforce. Unemployment for women in the EC is 11.4 percent, compared with 7 percent for men.

"Women whose husbands are out of work are also more likely to be unemployed themselves," the report said.

The report also said unemployment under age 25 remains too high at 16.4 percent, and found that the average real income in the EC's least-developed countries remained less than 70 percent of the average of the other EC countries, the same level as in 1975.

■ OECD Urges Training

Although unemployment in the OECD area could rise sharply in 1991, governments should avoid a quick fix at the expense of fundamental reform, the organization said Friday, Reuters reported from Paris.

Only a handful of countries within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development will escape unemployment increases in 1991, but the OECD said social measures must not create "dead-end, low-productivity jobs." The OECD said training and skill development must remain the focus.

There could be a considerable delay before expansion in the fledgling private sector of Eastern Europe would be sufficient to soak up the lost jobs there, the OECD said.

Axa Buys Stake in U.S. Firm

French Insurer To Put $1 Billion Into Equitable

By Lawrence Malkin and Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

Axa SA, an aggressive and cash-rich French company, finally secured a sizeable foothold in the U.S. insurance market Thursday by scooping up a major stake in the troubled Equitable Life Assurance Society, the third-largest U.S. insurer.

Axa Chairman Claude Bébéar signed an agreement to inject $1 billion into Equitable. The funds will take the form of debt securities that will be converted into a maximum of 49 percent of Equitable's stock when the company becomes a publicly held concern. The U.S. concern is now a mutual company owned by its policyholders, who must approve the change. The process is expected to take about a year.

Richard H. Jenrette, who has been shopping for a partner to snore up Equitable for more than a year, will remain as its U.S. chairman, but the two companies will exchange board members. The companies made the announcement at a joint press conference in New York.

They left no doubt that the overall strategy of global expansion would be dominated by Axa in Paris, which is the eighth-largest insurance company in Europe. It owns the British financial concern Equity & Law and does business in a dozen countries.

Asked by a reporter who would be running the Axa-Equitable insurance operation, Mr. Bébéar replied: "Moi."

The accord constitutes a major step in the French entrepreneur's strategy to build Axa into a global financial power. The United States accounts for 40 percent of the worldwide insurance market.

The deal also represents a personal triumph for the 55-year-old executive after he was forced two years ago to abandon a $4.5 billion bid for Farmers Group Inc. of California. Axa had agreed to buy Farmers if Sir James Goldsmith, the corporate raider, succeeded in taking over the insurer's parent, BAT Industries of London. Sir James' bid was ultimately withdrawn after Axa met resistance from state insurance regulators.

The deal with Equitable, which has the preliminary approval of New York State regulators, comes

See INSURE, Page 13

U.S. Businesses Losing Interest in GATT Talks

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — While the leaders of the seven leading industrial countries this week reiterated their commitment to the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade talks, businesses in the United States appeared to be losing interest in the multilateral negotiations.

Major U.S. corporations have begun to consider doing business in a tough new environment without stronger global rules.

If the trade talks fail, business officials said, their strategies are likely to include changes in investment plans, more involvement in regional trade blocs and greater use of U.S. unfair trade laws to try to force open overseas markets.

Corporate America has favored the effort to revise the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, known as GATT, since the Uruguay Round of talks started in 1986 as a way to help gain access to closed markets. But five years of near-fruitless negotiations now appear to have diminished their interest.

"Outside the administration, the political support for the round and multilateralism is significantly weaker these days in the United States," said Joan E. Spero, executive vice president of American Express Co., which is a major supporter of the talks.

Harry Freeman, head of a coalition of U.S. corporations that favor the trade negotiations, called the communiqué issued by the Group of Seven leaders "words not actions," even though "the words are better than I expected." The G-7 includes the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada.

The problem is that national leaders have been saying the right things at their annual summits since 1985, but those words have not translated into deeds at the negotiating tables. This year, the summit leaders went slightly further: They pledged to intervene personally if the talks stalled. They set an objective of a successful end to negotiations this year.

But the record of past summits shows that differences are so great that even personal intervention is unlikely to help on key issues, especially the question of farm subsidies that caused the talks to break down last December. As an example of how unyielding participants in that dispute are, the United States, Western Europe and Japan have spent five years over the form the negotiations should take, without ever attacking the substantive differences that divide them.

"There has not been one day of political engagement on agriculture," said the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, just prior to the summit.

Further, the leaders hold divergent views on how broad the agreement should be — a difference best captured in two pat phrases emanating from opposite sides of the Atlantic. European Community leaders say that "any agreement is better than no agreement," while President George Bush has declared "no agreement is better than a bad agreement."

Mr. Bush is pressing for a new world order in trade: Commitments to the eventual end to European farm subsidies and Japanese and South Korean bans on rice imports; sweeping rules for trade in service industries such as telecommunications and banking; and lessened government support for favored industries.

The Europeans are seeking a narrower pact that would omit many areas of disagreement, said William T. Archey, international vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

July 18

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.996	3.328	1.1267	0.332	0.1513 *	—	5.4735 *	1.30	1.4595 *	1.7575	1.8018 *
Brussels	36.635	60.8475	20.5825	6.066	2.7636 *	18.2675	—	23.7725	0.267	31.7875	32.863 *
Frankfurt	1.7785	2.956	—	0.2947	0.1343 *	0.8876	4.859 *	1.1555	1.298 *	1.5348	1.596 *
London (a)	1.6685	—	2.9558	10.0205	2,200.50	3.3253	60.88	2.5604	227.965	1.9247	184.78
Madrid	111.061	185.194	62.451	18.456	8.487 *	55.608	3.0442	72.282	81.244 *	96.374	—
Milan					Not Available						
New York (b)	—	1.6655 a	1.7745	6.020	1,322.00	2.0005	36.525	1.54	137.45	1.158	110.90
Paris	6.011	10.0345	3.3944	—	0.4555 *	3.0129	0.1649	3.9188	4.4045 *	5.221	5.417 *
Tokyo	134.85	225.87	76.39	22.52	0.1027	67.82	3.7117	87.92	—	119.26	1.2396
Toronto	1.1567	1.9276	0.6519	0.1921	0.876 *	0.5780	3.172 *	0.7511	0.8409 *	—	1.042 *
Zurich	1.5265	2.5685	0.8666	0.2254	0.1163 *	0.769	4.2102 *	—	1.1232 *	1.3328	1.3838 *
1 ECU	1.1593	0.6972	2.065	6.9758	1,531.38	2.3153	42.3014	1.7795	158.471	1.3359	128.748
1 SDR	1.3292	0.7967	2.3534	7.99	1,754.86	2.6547	48.5269	2.039	181.905	1.5154	147.626

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers: New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9920.0	Greek drac.	193.25	Mex. peso	3029.00	S. Afr. rand	2.87
Austral. $	1.2895	Hong Kong $	7.7616	N. Zealand $	1.7715	Soviet ruble*	0.605
Austr. schil.	12.46	Indian rupee	25.974	Norw. krone	6.809	Swed. krona	6.3945
Brazil cruz.	331.50	Indo. rupiah	1952.00	Phil. peso	27.00	Taiwan $	26.75
Chinese yuan*	5.3545	Irish £	0.6609	Port. escudo	152.10	Thai baht	25.49
Danish krone	6.833	Israeli shek.	2.3433	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	4337.00
Egypt. pound	3.2977	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2943	Sing. $	1.7482	UAE dirham	3.672
Fin. markka	4.256	Malay. ringg.	2.781	S. Kor. won	731.30	Venez. boliv.	58.95

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6649	1.6580	1.6520	Canadian dollar	1.1549	1.1575	1.1598
Deutsche mark	1.7719	1.7766	1.7809	Japanese yen	136.41	136.57	136.72
Swiss franc	1.5359	1.5385	1.5407				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

July 18

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	5 7/8-6	8 3/4-8 7/8	7 5/8-7 3/4	11-11 1/8	9 1/4-9 3/8	7 7/16-7 1/2	9 5/8-9 3/4	7 1/2
2 months	5 15/16-6 1/16	8 7/8-9	7 11/16-7 13/16	11-11 1/8	9 1/4-9 3/8	7 7/16-7 1/2	9 11/16-9 13/16	7 1/2
3 months	6-6 1/8	9-9 1/8	7 11/16-7 13/16	10 7/8-11 1/16	9 1/4-9 3/8	7 3/8-7 1/2	9 5/8-9 3/4	7 3/8
6 months	6 1/16-6 3/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	7 5/8-7 3/4	10 11/16-10 7/8	9 1/4-9 1/2	7 1/4-7 1/2	9 11/16-9 13/16	7 3/8
1 year	6 5/16-6 7/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	7 5/8-7 3/4	10 9/16-10 11/16	9 1/8-9 1/4	7 1/8-7 1/4	9 7/8-10	7 3/8

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

July 18

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Prime rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal funds	5 13/16	5 3/4
Com paper 90-179 days	6.00	6.00
3-month Treasury bills	5.57	5.58
6-month Treasury bills	5.72	5.73
1-year Treasury bills	5.90	5.93
30-year Treasury bond	8.48	8 1/2
3-month CD's	5.70	5.70
3-month CD's	5.80	5.80
Japan		
Discount rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Call money	7 13/32	7 13/32
2-month interbank	7 7/16	7 13/32
3-month interbank	7 7/16	7 3/8
Germany		
Discount rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
Lombard rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	8.80	8.80
1-month interbank	8.95	8.95
3-month interbank	9.05	9.05
6-month interbank	9.20	9.20
Britain		
Bank base rate	11.00	11.00
Call money	11 1/8	11 1/8
3-month interbank	11 1/16	11 1/16
6-month interbank	10 7/8	10 7/8
France		
Intervention rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9 7/16	9 7/16
1-month interbank	9 1/4	9 1/4
3-month interbank	9 5/16	9 5/16
6-month interbank	9 5/16	9 1/4

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

July 18

1 month	5 15/16 - 6 1/16
2 months	6 - 6 1/8
3 months	6 1/16 - 6 3/16
6 months	6 1/16 - 6 3/16
1 year	6 5/16 - 6 7/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

July 18

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 5.46
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.961
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

July 18

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	369.95	370.55	+ 1.50
Luxembourg	370.40	—	+ 1.35
Paris (12.5 kilo)	367.70	368.93	+ 1.81
Zurich	370.00	369.35	+ 0.40
London	370.35	369.80	+ 0.10
New York	—	370.05	+ 0.60

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

In Writing Its Own Software, IBM Tries to Be Nimble Giant

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

BOCA RATON, Florida — In windowless rooms here, jammed with personal computers and young programmers and littered with empty soda cans, IBM is trying to prove that a giant company can produce software to match the best programs crafted by the wizards of Silicon Valley.

Writing brilliant software is still more art than science, best done by quirky and obsessive hackers willing to immerse themselves in thorny problems for months at a stretch.

Until now, the world's largest computer maker has taken its usual regimented approach, sending out battalions of programmers to conquer problems with heavy artillery instead of a few rifle shots.

But IBM is finding that its new mission requires a new approach. The company now sees that hackers are happiest and most productive working in small, nimble teams.

Instead of having the marketing department tell them what to do, they can be their own bosses, deciding what the software should do and how it should do it.

Instead of spending months writing in isolation, then praying that tests turn up no bugs, they bring in real-world office workers every few days to try their latest versions.

"It's a real head-twister for veterans like me," said Tommy D. Steele, the manager of IBM's software project in Boca Raton. "But there have been no problems adjusting for the younger guys."

For IBM, the stakes are huge. Its computer hardware is becoming a commodity, sold for little profit at low prices. The industry's major advances and healthiest profits increasingly come in software programs that can expand the capabilities of computers and make them easier to use.

Many executives and analysts believe that if IBM fails to develop better software it will fall to the rear of the desktop computer business.

IBM has for years relied on Microsoft Corp. for much of this software. But last year the two had a falling out over Microsoft's insistence on backing its own Windows program instead of the OS/2 operating system it had developed with IBM.

Windows duplicates the easy-to-use features of Apple's Macintosh computer.

Now, IBM is out to prove that it can succeed in the desktop business without Microsoft's aid. IBM has transformed the way it writes software, with the goal of producing a new version of OS/2 as a rival to Microsoft's Windows.

For the more distant future, IBM has thrown in its lot with its archrival in the personal computer business, Apple Computer Inc. They plan to jointly develop new software that can squeeze the best performance from advanced personal computers.

But even as IBM was looking for new partners, the company quietly transformed its own software effort. While acknowledging that the alliance with Apple might confuse its customers and software developers in the near term, IBM says that work done here in Boca Raton will be the company's bridge to the future.

IBM's new software must appeal to the unsophisticated novice as well as the expert.

"We are pioneering for IBM a different approach to building software that interacts primarily with human beings as opposed to computer operators or technical users," said Lee Reiswig, IBM's general manager for personal systems programming.

In a sprawling building in Boca Raton that once served as the factory for the original IBM personal computer, the complex OS/2 2.0 program is being rewritten segment by segment.

Teams of two to 10 programmers are cramped so closely together that many sit shoulder to shoulder. Like a newsroom on deadline, the atmosphere is shot through with concentration and crisis.

Software writers face a mind-bending task, tediously arranging cryptic computer instructions to produce the best results with the fewest steps.

Computers are frustratingly literal-minded and unforgiving: for them, even the obvious must be explicit, and the slightest error can cause them to fail.

But solutions are seldom obvious. The best programmers never follow recipes. They are individualists, possessed of an ability to see solutions that others could never imagine.

IBM's programmers must go Microsoft's one better. It has promised that programs written to run with Windows will run even faster with the new version of OS/2.

The new version must be so sophisticated that it can fool thousands of programs — word processing, spreadsheets and the like — by precisely mimicking Microsoft's Windows.

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The undersigned announces that as from July 30, 1991 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. no. 69 of the CDRs Xerox corporation, each repr. 1 share willbe payable with Dfls. 1.30 net. (div. per record-date 07-06-1991: gross $ 0,75 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $0.1125 = Dfls. 0.23. Div. cpns, belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $0,1125 = Dfls. 0,23) with Dfls. 1.07 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, July 16, 1991.

ADVERTISEMENT

ASAHI OPTICAL CO., LTD.
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The undersigned announces that as from July 29, 1991 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Amsterdam, div. cp. no. 26 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDRs Asahi Optical Co., Ltd. will be payable with Dfls. 3,75 per CDR, repr. 100 shs. and with Dfls. 37,50 per CDR, repr. 1000 shs. (div. per record-date 31-03-1991: gross Yen 3.- p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 15.- = Dfls. 0.66 per CDR, repr. 100 shs.. Yen 150.- = Dfls. 6.60 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs., Without an Affidavit 20% Japanese tax = Yen 60.- = Dfls. 0.89 per CDR, repr. 100 shs. Yen 600.- = Dfls. 8.90 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs. will be deducted. After 30-09-91 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 3,52 Dfls. 35,20 repr. resp. 100 and 1.000 shs. in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, July 16, 1991.

AT&T Faces Up to $4 Billion in Charges

Reuters

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported record profit and revenues for the second quarter on Thursday, but said it may take up to $4 billion in charges against its earnings before the end of the year.

AT&T said the charges would be used to meet costs linked to its pending merger with NCR Corp. and other possible actions to improve the profitability of certain businesses.

New York-based AT&T said profit jumped 26 percent in the quarter, to $828 million. That was up from $657 million in the 1990 period.

AT&T said profit hit a record even excluding a pretax gain of $140 million from the sale of a stake in Sun Microsystems Inc.

For the first six months of the year, AT&T earned $1.5 billion on revenues of $18.7 billion.

The company said preliminary studies show a possible charge of up to $1.5 billion to consolidate its computer operations and product lines into NCR.

The Annual Oxford Summit

Review the business climate of a world in turmoil in the calm of Oxford

OCTOBER 2-5, 1991

We invite you to the eighth annual International Business Outlook Conference at Oxford.

The closing banquet at Blenheim Palace will be addressed by The Rt Hon Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, formerly Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom.

Places are still available. For full conference details, please contact the Conference Office, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH. Tel: (44 71) 379 4302. Fax: (44 71) 836 0717.

International Herald Tribune
The Global Newspaper

OXFORD ANALYTICA

MARKET DIARY

Dow Rises Broadly In Brisk Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks closed sharply higher in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, after a buying frenzy ignited by a relative lack of poor corporate earnings reports and by optimism on the outlook for the nation's economy.

The blue-chip Dow Jones industrial average, which slipped 5.14 points Wednesday, surged 37.56 points to 3,016.32.

Among the broad-based gauges, the NYSE composite index gained 2 points to 211.09 and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 4.19 to 385.37. The price of an average NYSE share jumped 33 cents.

Advances led declines 2 to 1. Volume swelled to its highest level in several months. Adjusted volume came to 199.47 million shares, up from 195.46 million Wednesday.

Stocks jumped in active trading on the American Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter market, while key U.S. government securities managed small gains. The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond added 3/32 to 96 1/32 to yield 8.49 percent.

Ron Doran, director of institutional trading at C.L. King & Associates in Albany, New York, said the Dow showed little resistance going through the 3,000 level as stocks barreled higher on a combination of factors, including the lack of any poor earnings statements.

He said stocks were also boosted "as investors digested more favorable economic news."

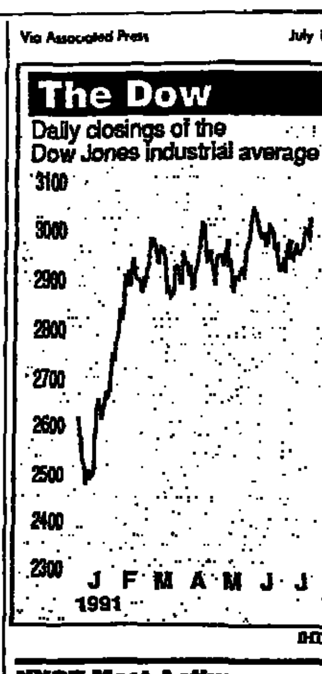
Analysts said a Commerce Department report on the U.S. merchandise trade picture in May also boosted shares.

AT&T, the most widely held stock in the country, reported record quarterly profits and strong revenues before the market opened. It jumped 1⅝ to 39⅝.

Blockbuster Entertainment paced NYSE actives, easing ⅛ to 10¾ after announcing second-quarter earnings jumped 44 percent.

N.Y. Stocks

Via Associated Press July 18



Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2982.56	3026.61	2970.93	3016.32	+ 37.56
Trans	1203.63	1223.91	1201.34	1219.15	+ 24.16
Util	199.32	201.27	198.44	200.39	+ 0.75
Comp	1061.07	1076.66	1057.48	1072.71	+ 14.42

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	459.62	454.70	459.56	+ 4.86
Transp.	298.65	291.19	298.57	+ 7.37
Utilities	137.93	136.64	137.93	+ 1.29
Finance	30.76	30.37	30.76	+ 0.39
SP 500	385.37	381.18	385.37	+ 4.19
SP 100	367.35	363.08	367.35	+ 4.24

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	211.09	209.47	211.09	+ 2.00
Industrials	266.27	264.35	266.27	+ 2.59
Transp.	180.87	178.09	180.87	+ 4.16
Utilities	90.18	89.46	90.18	+ 0.64
Finance	154.65	153.49	154.65	+ 1.29

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	497.00	493.42	496.80	+ 3.38
Industrials	551.77	548.11	551.51	+ 3.76
Finance	496.29	491.85	496.13	+ 3.64
Insurance	553.47	546.51	553.47	+ 5.29
Utilities	569.39	561.49	564.38	+ 2.43
Banks	330.40	327.15	329.11	+ 1.95
Transp.	514.73	510.78	514.73	+ 3.73

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
369.93	367.12	369.68	+ 2.56

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	94.39	+ 0.09
10 Utilities	95.55	+ 0.20
10 Industrials	93.23	− 0.02

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BlockE s	60170	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	− ⅛
AT&T	37278	39⅝	38⅝	39½	+ 1½
TritEng	29479	33	28½	32¾	+ 2⅝
MIN	25949	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
BkBost	23571	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ½
IBM	22108	98⅞	95⅛	98¼	+ 2
PepsiC	22544	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	− ⅛
Citicorp	22384	15⅝	14½	15⅜	+ ⅝
PhilMr	21618	67⅛	66⅝	66⅞	+ ⅛
TelcNZ n	19868	26⅛	25⅝	26	− ⅜
Destec n	19286	19⅞	18⅝	19⅝	− ⅜
RJR Nb n	17402	11½	10⅞	11⅛	− ⅛
GenEl	14987	73⅛	71⅞	73⅛	+ 1⅛
Tandem	14596	14⅛	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅜
Exxon	14586	60⅛	59⅝	59¾	− ⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
CornCr	16273	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ¾
Nabors	7252	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
DowC rt	5973	7	6⅝	6⅝	− ½
EchoBy	5316	10	9⅝	9¾	
A-atl2 sc	4728	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ 1⅛
BolrPh	3232	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
GrhmFl	3122	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
HiIhav	3013	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
Epitope	2907	21⅛	18½	20⅝	+ 2⅛
A-ge sc	2596	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅞
MetMB	2437	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
Whtird	2297	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
ForstL s	2286	39⅛	38⅛	38½	+ ¼
TubMax	2063	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ½
viCntAr	1813	2	1⅞	1⅞	

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1026	824
Declined	537	742
Unchanged	521	527
Total issues	2084	2093
New Highs	69	72
New Lows	13	15

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	315	321
Declined	232	246
Unchanged	243	226
Total issues	790	793
New Highs	23	24
New Lows	8	16

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,075	977
Declined	762	943
Unchanged	2,291	2,202
Total issues	4,128	4,122

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	199,470,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	234,719,630
Amex 4 p.m. volume	15,030,000
Amex prev. cons. close	15,404,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	171,732,700
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	160,944,800
NYSE volume up	120,302,430
NYSE volume down	45,381,230
Amex volume up	8,291,200
Amex volume down	3,275,900
NASDAQ volume up	87,632,300
NASDAQ volume down	38,788,300

S&P 100 Index Options

July 18

Strike Price	Calls-Last Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Puts-Last Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct
330	37⅛	—	—	—	⅛	—	—	—
335	32	31	33	35⅝	⅛	—	2⅜	3½
340	27⅛	28⅛	30	—	⅛	⅝	2⅝	4⅛
345	22⅛	23	24⅞	—	⅛	1⅛	3⅛	5⅛
350	17⅛	18⅛	20⅛	25	⅛	1⅝	4⅛	5⅞
355	12⅞	14⅛	18	—	⅛	2⅜	5½	8
360	7⅛	11	15	17⅝	⅛	3⅝	7	9
365	2⅞	7½	11⅛	—	⅛	5½	8⅛	11½
370	⅛	4⅝	8⅝	10½	3⅞	8	11	14⅛
375	⅛	2⅛	6	8½	9⅛	11	13½	—
380	⅛	1⅛	4⅛	6⅝	—	15⅝	16⅝	19⅝
385	⅛	⅞	2⅛	—	—	20	21⅛	—

Calls: total vol. 198,882; total open int. 366,791
Puts: total vol. 154,184; total open int. 412,426

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	19⅝	—	—	—
30	8½	—	—	—
32½	6½	—	1⅜	2⅛
35	5	—	2⅜	3
37½	3⅝	—	3	3⅞

Calls: total vol. 321; total open int. 22,362
Puts: total vol. 4,151; total open int. 67,184
Source: CBOE.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

SUGAR (FOX)
U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
Aug	237.00	237.80	237.80	231.00	230.80	230.40
Oct	211.00	212.00	214.00	200.00	200.80	201.80
Dec	198.00	202.00	200.00	190.00	187.00	193.00
Mar	195.00	197.00	197.80	190.00	189.00	190.00
May	194.00	198.00	191.20	191.20	190.60	191.60
Aug	194.60	200.00	N.T.	N.T.	194.60	195.60
Oct	194.00	199.00	202.00	199.00	197.00	199.00

Est. Sales 1,563.

COCOA (FOX)
Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
Jul	582	588	N.T.	N.T.	578	586
Sep	609	610	615	602	606	607
Dec	647	648	652	642	644	645
Mar	685	686	690	679	681	682
May	707	708	709	702	702	703
Jul	727	728	728	724	725	726
Sep	746	747	750	744	744	745

Est. Sales 2,429.

COFFEE (FOX)
Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
Jul	520	523	540	525	534	537
Sep	539	540	562	538	556	557
Nov	560	561	581	560	575	577
Jan	578	579	598	576	591	592
Mar	594	595	611	595	605	606

Est. Sales 4,245.

WHITE SUGAR (Matif)
Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
Oct	290.50	276.00	287.00	289.50	+ 13.30
Dec	278.00	274.00	274.50	278.00	+ 10.30
Mar	277.00	273.00	275.00	276.50	+ 8.80
May	N.T.	N.T.	276.00	279.00	+ 8.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	274.00	277.00	+ 3.50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	258.00	263.00	+ 1.20

Est. sales 1,146. Prev. sales 579.
Open interest 10,709.

Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1298.00	1300.00	1310.00	1312.00
Forward	1330.00	1332.00	1343.00	1344.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1329.00	1331.00	1340.00	1342.00
Forward	1344.00	1345.00	1355.00	1356.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	328.00	329.00	328.00	329.00
Forward	337.50	338.00	338.00	338.25
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8490.00	8518.00	8625.00	8630.00
Forward	8480.00	8490.00	8580.00	8590.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5680.00	5685.00	5660.00	5670.00
Forward	5750.00	5760.00	5775.00	5780.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1067.00	1069.00	1061.00	1063.00
Forward	1077.00	1078.00	1074.00	1076.00

Industrials

GASOIL (IPE)
U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
Aug	188.50	185.75	188.25	188.85	+ 1.50
Sep	189.25	186.25	189.25	189.25	+ 1.75
Oct	191.00	187.75	191.00	190.75	+ 2.25
Nov	191.75	189.00	191.75	191.75	+ 2.25
Dec	192.50	189.25	192.50	192.50	+ 2.50
Jan	189.50	186.50	189.50	188.50	+ 2.50
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	182.75	+ 2.75
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	178.75	+ 1.75
Apr	174.50	174.50	174.50	174.50	+ 0.75

Est. Sales 11,200. Prev. sales 8,000.
Open interest 82,107

BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE)
U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
Sep	20.20	19.84	19.89	19.89	— 0.32
Oct	20.12	19.80	19.88	19.88	— 0.16
Nov	20.05	19.85	19.85	19.85	— 0.12
Dec	19.88	19.70	19.70	19.70	Unch.
Jan	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	— 0.10
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.38	— 0.10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.10	— 0.10
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.10	— 0.10
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	18.95	— 0.10

Est. Sales 17,500. Prev. sales 15,100.
Open interest 52,622

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
Kaneb Pipe Line	Q	.55	8-15	7-31
Newhall Lnd Frmng	Q	.20	9-9	8-2
PowerTest Invstrs	Q	.17	9-3	8-1
Valero Nat Gas	Q	.42½	8-29	8-9
INCREASED				
Am Health Proprts	Q	.64¾	8-16	8-2
SantaFePac Pipeln	-	.70	8-14	7-31
Carter-Wallace	Q	.25	8-29	8-1
Carter-Wallace B	Q	.25	8-29	8-1
Consol Rail Corp	Q	.45	9-16	8-30
Schwab (Charles)	Q	.05	8-15	8-1
REDUCED				
Fkln Multi-Income	M	.08¼	8-15	7-31
Merrimac Indust	Q	.07½	9-19	9-5
SPECIAL				
SJNB Financial	-	.27	8-12	7-29
STOCK				
Bergen BrunsA&B	-	25PC	9-3	8-1
Puget SoundBncrp	-	50PC	8-16	7-29
STOCK SPLIT				
Struct DynmcsRsrc — 2-for-1				
USUAL				
Banc One Corp	Q	.29	9-30	9-13
Barnett Banks	Q	.33	10-1	9-9
Burlington North	Q	.30	10-1	9-9
Calif Water Svc	Q	.45	8-15	8-1
Chase Manhattan	Q	.30	8-15	8-1
Cincinnati G&E	Q	.62	8-15	7-29
Citizens Banking	Q	.33	8-14	7-29
Clorox Co	Q	.39	8-15	7-26
Commerce Bancorp	Q	.11¼	8-15	7-31
Core Industries	Q	.12	9-23	8-30
Crompton Knowles	Q	.13	8-23	8-2
OFSoutheastern	Q	.05	8-9	7-31
Dun & Bradstreet	Q	.54	9-10	8-20
Figgielntl clA&B	Q	.12½	9-15	9-1
Fitchburg G&ELght	Q	.53	8-15	8-2
Fkln Principal MT	M	.06½	8-15	7-31
Fkln Univrsal Tr	M	.079	8-30	8-15
Fort Wayne Natl	Q	.27	10-1	9-13
Fst Empire State	Q	.35	9-24	9-3
FstFedS&LLenowee	Q	.22	8-15	7-30
FstFedlFinclSvcs	Q	.14	8-22	8-2
Fulton Fincl	Q	.20	10-15	9-20
Hawaiian Elec	Q	.55	9-10	8-12
Heritage Fincl	Q	.14	8-9	7-29
Hurco Cos	Q	.05	8-30	8-1
IBP Inc	Q	.15	10-15	9-9
Independ Bancrp	Q	.29	8-9	7-30
Iowa Natl Bkshrs	Q	.38	8-7	7-31
Kansas Pwr&Lt	Q	.46½	10-1	7-31
Ld Abbett Bond DF	Q	.24	8-5	7-18
Ld Abb FndmtlVF	S	.13	8-5	7-18
Ld Abbett Glbl Fd	S	.06	8-5	7-18
Merrimac Indust	Q	.07½	9-19	9-5
Mid Maine Svngs	Q	.10	8-15	7-31
Modine Mfg Co	Q	.19	9-6	8-27
Municip HI Incm Fd	M	.06¼	7-31	7-24
MYM Liquid Trst		.25	8-15	8-1
NewhallLnd&Farm	Q	.20	9-9	8-2
Pacific Gas & El	Q	.41	10-15	9-16
Provident Bnkshrs	Q	.05	8-9	7-29
Republic NY Corp	Q	.35	10-1	9-15
SafeCard Servcs		.07½	9-16	7-31
Sherwin-Williams	Q	.10½	9-6	8-23
Sonoco Products	Q	.23	9-10	8-16
SouthTrust Corp	Q	.27	10-1	8-30
Southwest Airlns	Q	.02½	9-26	9-5
Southwest Nat	Q	.24	9-10	8-10
St Joseph Lt&Pwr	Q	.41½	8-19	8-2
Standard Motor	Q	.08	9-3	8-15
StandardPac LP	Q	.06	8-30	8-15
Sterling Bancshrs	Q	.12	8-2	7-24
Summit Bancorp	Q	.20	9-15	9-1
USLIFE Corp	Q	.41	8-30	8-15
ValeroNatGas	Q	.42½	8-29	8-9
ValliCorp Hldgs	Q	.05	8-15	8-7
WPL Holdings Inc	Q	.45	8-15	7-31
Zenix Income Fnd	M	.07	7-31	7-24

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.59	0.595
Coffee, lb	0.68	0.68
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.1065	1.10
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	4.40	4.405
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	0.99	0.99
Tin, lb	3.672	3.4632
Zinc, lb	0.5375	0.5367

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
July 17	667,497	698,765	24,907
July 16	649,199	798,147	98,825
July 15	568,763	734,877	14,800
July 12	792,827	633,223	13,903
July 11	629,085	642,358	21,585

*Included in the sales figures.

GAP: *Despite Data, Widening Seen*

(Continued from first finance page)

nomic summit meetings, Mr. Brady again called for lower interest rates, raising fears that U.S. rates might fall.

The dollar closed higher than its earlier levels in New York, but well below Wednesday. The U.S. currency reached a low of 1.7650 DM in early trading before recovering.

"The key question is whether that support at 1.7650 came from profit-taking by speculators or real demand for dollars," Bob Hatcher of Barclays Bank told Reuters.

Last Friday's massive, concerted dollar-selling by 15 central banks discouraged players from buying dollars, and since traders couldn't make money buying the U.S. currency, they decided to try selling it, Mr. Hatcher and others theorized.

The dollar ended at 1.7745 DM, down from Wednesday's close of 1.7913. It closed at 137.65 yen, up from Wednesday's 136.98.

The pound closed at $1.6655 in New York, following $1.6495 on Wednesday.

The Swiss franc closed at 1.54, compared with Wednesday's 1.5558, and the French franc was 6.023 compared with 6.0770.

The U.S. currency also dropped sharply in Europe. A fall through 1.7850 DM triggered stop-loss selling during European trading.

There was also lingering concern that central banks would block any significant rally.

An employment statistic released Thursday had little effect on markets because it was misleading.

New applications for unemployment insurance during the week ending July 6 rose by 7,000 after falling steadily for almost four months.

— LAWRENCE MALKIN

Foreign Exchange

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Heinz to Buy JL for $500 Million

PITTSBURGH (Reuters) — H.J. Heinz Co said Thursday it has agreed to buy JL Foods from Canada's John Labatt Ltd. for $500 million. The company said it expects to receive U.S. and Canadian regulatory approval and to close the deal "shortly."

Heinz said Eugene, Oregon-based JL Foods is one of North America's major food suppliers, with annual sales of about $500 million. JL operates 11 manufacturing and processing plants in the United States and one each in Canada and Britain.

Trump Rejects Bid by Hilton

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (AP) — Hilton Hotels on Thursday offered to buy back the financially troubled Trump Castle Casino Resort by the Bay for barely half the $320 million it got for the property in 1985.

But the developer Donald Trump issued a statement saying he has no intention of selling the casino. Hilton's $165 million offer expires July 29.

Trump bought the Castle from Hilton Hotels in 1985 after Hilton was unable to get a gaming license. The Castle has struggled since Mr. Trump opened his Taj Mahal Casino Resort in April 1990.

Compaq Pushes Into Japan Market

TOKYO (NYT) — Compaq Computer Corp. announced Thursday that it will begin marketing Japanese-language versions of its machines next year.

With Compaq's arrival, all of the major U.S. personal computer makers are now in Tokyo, taking on NEC, Toshiba and Fujitsu — the giants of the Japanese personal computer market — on their own turf. Compaq ignored Japan for years, focusing instead on Europe and, to a lesser extent, Southeast Asia. But now Compaq says it is ready.

Compaq's chief operating officer, Eckhard Pfeiffer, said he is betting that the change to "open systems" — computers that can run several different operating systems — will fundamentally alter the delicate balance of the Japanese computer market. Until now the five major Japanese PC makers have all used their own proprietary systems.

BankAmerica's Earnings Inch Up

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — BankAmerica Corp., the second-biggest U.S. banking company, said second-quarter earnings edged up 2 percent.

BankAmerica earned $272 million, or $1.16 a share, for the three months ended June 30 compared with $267 million, or $1.17 a share, a year earlier. Earnings per share fell because there are about 4 million share more shares outstanding than in the second quarter of 1990.

Merged Banks May Pass Citicorp

NEW YORK (NYT) — Citicorp Chairman John S. Reed has said it is possible the merger trend among large regional banking companies would eventually knock Citicorp from its position as the largest U.S. banking company.

Speaking at a meeting of analysts, Mr. Reed said that a drop in rankings "because of regional combinations would be of little importance to us."

What would be worrisome, he said, would be an erosion in Citicorp's share of the national consumer banking market or its position as the leading international bank.

Former Merrill Official Is Sought

NEW YORK (Combined dispatches) — The former head of mergers and acquisitions at the London office of Merrill Lynch & Co. has been indicted for passing inside tips about the brokerage's clients in a scheme that netted about $2.2 million, federal prosecutors said Thursday.

A 45-count indictment said Nahum Vaskevitch, 41, used his former position as head of mergers and acquisitions at Merrill Lynch's London office to make illegal stock trades between 1984 and 1986.

The indictment was made public after Mr. Vaskevitch, an Israeli citizen, was arrested last weekend in Cyprus. The U.S. attorney's office said it requested extradition but Mr. Vaskevitch fled after a judge approved his release. He is now considered a fugitive. *(Reuters, AP)*

KAIFU: *Japan and EC Pledge Cooperation on 'Equitable' Market Access*

(Continued from page 1)

rect comment on reports from Brussels that the two sides were close to agreement on imports of Japanese cars to the Community. The sources said the agreement envisioned increasing Japanese penetration of the EC market, from just over 10 percent now to a maximum of about 16 percent by the end of 1999.

The EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, said only that the car talks proceeded "in a good climate," and Mr. Lubbers said he was "rather optimistic" that talks would be concluded soon. Mr. Kaifu visits Brussels on Friday for talks with Commission officials.

As for the joint trade declaration, it calls for annual summit meetings between the Japanese prime minister and the EC president, along with yearly ministerial meetings between the Japanese government and the Commission. An EC-Japan ministerial meeting in Brussels in May was the first in nearly four years.

The declaration includes general principles of coordination and consultation on political, economic, scientific and cultural issues.

More specifically, the agreement calls for enhanced policy consultation "on the international issues which might affect world peace and stability" — including nonproliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and trade in conventional arms.

The declaration also calls for improved cooperation in energy, advanced technology, the environment and competition rules, and it seeks joint efforts to combat international terrorism, the drug trade and money laundering.

The parties also pledged to strengthen the world trading system, "by rejecting protectionism and recourse to unilateral measures and by implementing GATT and OECD principles concerning trade and investment."

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press July 18

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.63	2.50	Jul	2.67½	2.68½	2.66¾	2.68½	—.03
3.26	2.58½	Sep	2.74	2.74¾	2.70½	2.72¾	—.03¼
3.25	2.72½	Dec	2.85½	2.86½	2.82¾	2.85¼	—.02½
3.70¾	2.79	Mar	2.91	2.91	2.87½	2.89½	—.03¼
3.11	2.80½	May	2.88	2.88¼	2.85½	2.86	—.04½
3.11	2.79½	Jul	2.85	2.85	2.83	2.83½	—.03

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,533
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,323 off 853

WHEAT (KCBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Jul	2.72	2.72½	2.72	2.71½ —	.02½
Sep	2.73½	2.74¾	2.71¼	2.72½ —	.03
Dec	2.82	2.82¾	2.79½	2.81¼ —	.02¾
Mar	2.87	2.87	2.83¾	2.85 —	.03
May	2.82	2.82	2.80	2.81½ —	.01½
Jul	2.81½	2.81½	2.79	2.79½ —	.03½

Est.Sales Prv.Sales 7,115 Prev.Day Open Int 37,999 Chg. unch

CORN (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.08¼	2.23	Jul	2.44	2.45	2.36	2.36¾	—.07½
2.87½	2.18½	Sep	2.36	2.36	2.30¼	2.32	—.06¾
2.75	2.20	Dec	2.38	2.38	2.32½	2.33¾	—.07
2.75¼	2.28½	Mar	2.44½	2.45¾	2.40½	2.41¼	—.07
2.79½	2.34¾	May	2.48¾	2.50	2.45	2.47	—.05¾
2.82	2.39½	Jul	2.53	2.54½	2.49½	2.51¼	—.05¾
2.59	2.36½	Sep	2.48	2.49	2.46	2.46	—.03
2.59¾	2.36½	Dec	2.48	2.48	2.44	2.44	—.04½

Est.Sales Prev.Sales 96,089
Prev. Day Open Int.198,497 up 3,652
Est.Sales Prev.Sales 96,089
Prev. Day Open Int.198,497 up 3,652

Livestock

CATTLE (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
75.80	70.35	Aug	73.92	74.02	73.45	73.77	—.10
76.90	70.70	Oct	75.17	75.60	75.02	75.37	+.20
77.00	71.75	Dec	75.90	76.07	75.72	75.95	+.10
76.70	72.80	Feb	75.15	75.20	74.97	75.07	—.03
77.80	74.80	Apr	75.45	75.60	75.40	75.40	—.05
75.15	72.60	Jun	73.65	73.65	73.40	73.55	—.02
72.00	72.00	Aug	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	

Est. Sales 11,961 Prev. Sales 11,540
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,087 off 740

FEEDER CATTLE (CME)
44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90.15	80.20	Aug	89.65	89.95	89.55	89.80	+.30
88.95	79.75	Sep	88.07	88.55	88.07	88.42	+.45
88.30	80.30	Oct	87.10	87.50	87.05	87.35	+.33
88.10	81.20	Nov	86.85	87.25	86.85	87.22	+.42
87.80	84.80	Jan	86.40	86.45	86.25	86.35	+.05
87.10	84.75	Mar	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.50	—.05
87.00	84.50	Apr	85.30	85.30	85.30	85.25	
86.50	83.75	May	84.30	84.30	84.30	84.30	

Est. Sales 1,930 Prev. Sales 2,721
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,158 off 75

HOGS (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
58.37	48.30	Jul	57.50	57.55	57.00	57.30	—.15
55.50	46.90	Aug	51.45	51.70	51.30	51.55	+.05
49.55	42.50	Oct	44.30	44.35	43.85	44.17	—.08
48.92	42.85	Dec	43.92	44.00	43.40	43.62	—.13
48.25	42.85	Feb	44.15	44.15	43.58	43.72	—.38
46.62	41.50	Apr	42.40	42.40	42.00	42.20	—.27
50.60	45.70	Jun	46.75	46.75	46.50	46.68	—.25
46.87	45.80	Jul	46.75	46.75	46.75	44.40	—.15

Est. Sales 3,969 Prev. Sales 7,150
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,035 up 116

PORK BELLIES (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
72.80	43.52	Jul	48.42	48.42	47.40	48.05	+.70
70.05	40.30	Aug	45.72	45.90	44.80	45.70	+.23
63.00	45.10	Feb	48.80	48.90	48.25	48.50	—.40
61.00	44.75	Mar	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.10	—.45
58.20	46.20	May	48.80	48.80	48.80	48.45	—.15
57.00	47.50	Jul	48.80	49.80	48.80	48.50	—.30
47.67	45.67	Aug				45.50	—1.00

Est. Sales 2,426 Prev. Sales 4,568
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,263 off 77

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE)
37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
111.50	81.50	Jul	82.05	82.05	82.00	82.00	—.55
113.50	83.00	Sep	84.70	84.80	82.75	83.40	—.55
116.00	86.40	Dec	88.00	88.10	86.25	87.05	—.65
107.50	89.60	Mar	91.30	91.30	89.50	90.40	—.40
108.00	92.05	May	92.05	92.75	91.95	92.60	—1.05
108.00	94.50	Jul				95.05	—1.10
108.00	96.50	Sep				98.00	—1.15
103.25	100.50	Dec				100.25	+.25

Est. Sales 6,202 Prev. Sales 5,047
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,749 off 235

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE)
112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
14.40	7.45	Oct	9.20	9.54	9.19	9.46	+.55
10.14	7.56	Mar	8.75	8.89	8.74	8.88	+.29
9.77	7.65	May	8.74	8.87	8.73	8.83	+.18
9.05	7.85	Jul	8.69	8.71	8.65	8.70	+.04
9.00	8.85	Oct	8.82	8.82	8.73	8.69	—.09

Est. Sales 32,336 Prev. Sales 7,109
Prev. Day Open Int.104,505 off 1,099

COCOA (NYCSCE)
10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1515	893	Sep	944	955	938	939	+3
1535	953	Dec	978	1008	976	976	+4
1538	997	Mar	1049	1055	1046	1046	+4
1385	1026	May	1080	1085	1074	1078	+6
1385	1056	Jul	1110	1110	1106	1104	+4
1220	1080	Sep	1140	1140	1132	1131	+4
1185	1119	Dec	1175	1175	1175	1176	+6
		Mar				1211	+13
1282	1210	May				1248	+13

Est. Sales 4,173 Prev. Sales 2,952
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,783 off 718

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE)
15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
180.00	102.50	Jul	118.10	119.75	117.50	120.80	+1.40
127.00	106.00	Sep	118.30	118.90	118.20	118.75	+.15
121.00	111.00	Nov	118.00	118.25	118.00	118.05	+.05
120.50	113.40	Jan	117.50	118.00	117.50	117.75	
120.80	113.60	Mar	118.10	118.35	117.75	118.45	+.10
119.00	115.00	May	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00	—.05
		Jul				118.00	—.05

Est.Sales 500 Prev.Sales 328
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,704 up 45

Metals

HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX)
25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
113.50	96.85	Jul	99.70	99.70	98.70	98.70	—.45
109.00	96.10	Aug				98.75	—.45
110.50	95.40	Sep	99.40	99.70	98.70	98.75	—.45
106.90	95.30	Oct				98.45	—.45
105.00	95.10	Nov				98.15	—.45
108.50	94.50	Dec	98.50	98.60	97.85	97.85	—.35
104.30	95.80	Jan				97.50	—.40
105.10	95.00	Feb				97.15	—.35
106.00	93.90	Mar	97.30	97.40	97.20	96.75	—.35
99.10	92.50	Apr				96.30	—.45
106.20	93.30	May	96.50	96.50	96.50	95.85	—.50
95.10	95.10	Jun				95.70	—.30

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
103.80	92.80	Jul				95.15	—.50
103.45	92.80	Sep				94.45	—.50
100.50	91.60	Dec				93.95	—.55
93.45	93.30	Jan				93.70	—.55
96.65	92.80	Mar				93.45	—.55
		May				93.15	—.55

Est. Sales 3,500 Prev. Sales 4,228
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,032 off 70

SILVER (COMEX)
5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
667.5	360.1	Jul	446.0	446.0	435.0	437.4	—3.4
446.0	435.5	Aug				438.2	—3.6
654.0	367.5	Sep	447.0	450.0	437.0	441.2	—3.6
623.5	374.0	Dec	455.0	457.5	446.0	449.0	—3.5
596.0	402.0	Jan				450.9	—3.5
613.0	382.0	Mar	465.0	465.0	454.0	457.3	—3.4
589.0	385.0	May				463.0	—3.4
557.0	395.0	Jul	476.0	476.0	476.0	468.8	—3.4
483.0	412.0	Sep				475.0	—3.4
507.0	408.0	Dec	492.0	492.8	478.5	484.6	—3.4
506.0	440.0	Jan				488.1	—3.4
513.0	457.0	Mar				494.6	—3.4
		May				501.5	—3.4

Est. Sales 22,000 Prev. Sales 7,453
Prev. Day Open Int. 98,496 up 548

PLATINUM (NYME)
50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
528.50	366.00	Jul	383.00	383.00	383.00	378.80	—2.30
513.00	370.50	Oct	385.00	386.50	383.00	383.50	—1.30
451.50	374.50	Jan	389.50	390.50	388.50	387.70	—1.10
438.50	378.00	Apr				391.80	—.70
427.50	388.80	Jul	397.00	397.00	397.00	395.60	—.70
		Oct	404.00	404.00	404.00	402.60	—.20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,486
Prev. Day Open Int. 17,021 up 64

PALLADIUM (NYME)
100 troy oz- dollars per oz

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
119.40	80.75	Sep	95.30	96.00	95.10	95.45	+.25
114.50	82.50	Dec	96.25	96.50	96.25	96.45	+.25
125.75	88.75	Mar				97.40	+.25
107.75	99.50	Jun				98.90	+.25

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 669
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,771 up 895

GOLD (COMEX)
100 troy oz.-dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
371.00	357.80	Jul				370.20	+.50
468.00	333.90	Aug	371.60	372.80	369.60	370.90	+.40
375.00	369.70	Sep				372.60	+.40
476.00	359.30	Oct	375.40	376.40	373.50	374.50	+.40
483.00	362.00	Dec	378.40	380.10	377.00	378.00	+.40
456.50	366.00	Feb	382.90	382.90	381.80	381.70	+.50
446.00	369.70	Apr				385.10	+.50
467.00	375.80	Jun				388.60	+.50
426.50	377.50	Aug				392.20	+.50
410.80	389.50	Oct				395.90	+.50
406.80	383.50	Dec	402.00	402.00	402.00	399.90	+.50
		Feb	404.20	404.20	404.20	404.20	+.50
418.00	404.50	Apr				408.40	+.50
411.80	411.80	Jun				412.70	+.50

Est. Sales 42,000 Prev. Sales 19,425
Prev. Day Open Int. 96,563 up 989

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM)
$1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
94.55	91.60	Sep	94.31	94.37	94.31	94.35	
94.16	92.24	Dec	93.97	94.03	93.98	94.01	
94.07	93.42	Mar	93.92	93.95	93.91	93.93	+.01
93.64	93.15	Jun	93.58	93.58	93.57	93.57	
		Sep				93.24	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 12,375
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,018 off 1,138

EURODOLLARS (IMM)
$1 million-pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.77	90.04	Sep	93.67	93.73	93.66	93.71	+.02
93.33	90.04	Dec	93.07	93.13	93.06	93.11	+.02
93.17	90.09	Mar	92.98	93.04	92.97	93.02	+.02
92.77	90.35	Jun	92.59	92.65	92.58	92.63	+.02
92.44	90.32	Sep	92.18	92.24	92.17	92.21	+.01
92.10	90.24	Dec	91.81	91.86	91.80	91.84	+.01
92.03	90.28	Mar	91.84	91.90	91.83	91.87	+.01
91.89	90.27	Jun	91.61	91.68	91.62	91.65	+.01
91.81	90.27	Sep	91.42	91.46	91.41	91.43	+.01
91.66	90.22	Dec	91.13	91.17	91.13	91.15	+.01
91.66	90.24	Mar	91.16	91.19	91.15	91.17	+.01
91.57	90.40	Jun	91.07	91.10	91.06	91.08	+.01
91.52	90.36	Sep	91.00	91.03	91.00	91.02	
91.44	90.71	Dec	90.85	90.89	90.85	90.87	
91.09	90.75	Mar	90.91	90.91	90.91	90.90	
90.91	90.71	Jun	90.84	90.87	90.84	90.85	

Est. Sales 108,234 Prev. Sales 121,546
Prev. Day Open Int. 795,293 up 7,028

BRITISH POUND (IMM)
$ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.9340	1.5824	Sep	1.6570	1.6630	1.6490	1.6532	+164
1.7900	1.5670	Dec	1.6420	1.6450	1.6340	1.6382	+162
1.6120	1.5670	Mar	1.6250	1.6250	1.6250	1.6232	+160

Est. Sales 20,115 Prev. Sales 14,253
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,021 off 14

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM)
$ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8718	.7985	Sep	.8638	.8646	.8600	.8605	—67
.8667	.8175	Dec	.8596	.8597	.8557	.8556	—68
.8630	.8268	Mar	.8547	.8547	.8540	.8514	—68
.8585	.8330	Jun	.8500	.8500	.8475	.8476	—68
.8480	.8420	Sep				.8438	—68

Est. Sales 11,815 Prev. Sales 1,194
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,673 up 256

GERMAN MARK (IMM)
$ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.6810	.5401	Sep	.5619	.5640	.5601	.5610	+54
.6770	.5365	Dec	.5580	.5595	.5565	.5570	+54
.5840	.5353	Mar	.5530	.5535	.5530	.5537	+52
.5495	.5355	Jun				.5511	+51

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 30,905
Prev. Day Open Int. 67,285 up 2,672

JAPANESE YEN (IMM)
$ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.007870	.007003	Sep	.007304	.007321	.007241	.007254	—29
.007599	.006997	Dec	.007288	.007291	.007223	.007236	—29
.007302	.007000	Mar				.007233	—29
.007230	.007150	Jun				.007235	—27

Est. Sales 27,988 Prev. Sales 16,233
Prev. Day Open Int. 63,416 up 2,077

SWISS FRANC (IMM)
$ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8055	.6254	Sep	.6487	.6511	.6469	.6475	+71
.8090	.6240	Dec	.6462	.6495	.6450	.6451	+70
.6995	.6267	Mar				.6439	+70

Est. Sales 25,270 Prev. Sales 18,904
Prev. Day Open Int. 37,061 off 158

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NYCE)
50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
83.30	66.77	Oct	70.75	70.85	69.80	70.55	—.48
76.35	63.75	Dec	70.05	70.20	69.35	70.11	—.21
77.15	64.45	Mar	71.35	71.40	70.75	71.40	—.20
92.25	65.10	May	72.20	72.20	71.80	72.22	—.28
77.70	66.50	Jul	73.00	73.00	72.50	72.77	—.56
70.60	68.00	Oct				69.15	+.12
69.00	67.20	Dec	67.90	68.00	67.90	67.92	—.03

Est. Sales 5,000 Prev. Sales 4,937
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,375 up 551

HEATING OIL (NYME)
42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
85.07	49.00	Aug	59.50	59.85	58.80	59.00	—.83
84.28	50.25	Sep	60.50	61.00	60.00	60.10	—.79
85.00	51.30	Oct	61.40	61.80	60.90	60.95	—.85
78.00	52.30	Nov	62.35	62.75	61.75	61.70	—1.05
82.62	53.30	Dec	63.20	63.70	62.80	62.80	—.80
68.50	53.40	Jan	63.25	63.65	62.95	63.00	—.68
62.30	52.25	Feb	61.65	62.20	61.65	61.90	—.60
59.70	51.40	Mar	59.00	59.60	59.00	59.20	—.35
57.50	50.00	Apr	57.25	57.25	56.95	56.95	—.30
55.75	48.25	May	55.25	55.25	55.25	55.25	—.30
56.00	51.60	Jul	54.10	54.10	54.10	54.10	—.15

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 28,335
Prev. Day Open Int.120,938 up 1,410

CRUDE OIL (NYME)
1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
29.50	16.90	Aug	22.55	22.25	21.85	21.91	—.23
28.72	14.90	Sep	21.93	22.15	21.75	21.83	—.18
28.40	17.04	Oct	21.86	21.90	21.55	21.65	—.11
28.10	17.20	Nov	21.55	21.69	21.42	21.50	—.09
27.70	17.10	Dec	21.32	21.49	21.25	21.26	—.15
27.60	17.25	Jan	21.18	21.30	21.10	21.20	—.03
27.80	17.50	Feb	21.06	21.14	21.03	21.07	
26.75	17.25	Mar	20.85	20.94	20.85	20.94	+.02
26.50	17.50	Apr	20.79	20.84	20.77	20.79	
24.60	17.30	May	20.70	20.72	20.65	20.70	
24.50	17.70	Jun	20.63	20.65	20.55	20.55	—.08
22.11	17.90	Jul	20.63	20.65	20.50	20.50	—.09
21.33	17.75	Aug	20.61	20.61	20.55	20.53	—.04
24.00	17.78	Sep	20.55	20.55	20.55	20.55	—.06
21.25	18.85	Oct	20.65	20.66	20.63	20.63	
24.00	18.25	Dec	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70	+.07

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 103,548
Prev. Day Open Int. 288,808 up 4,661

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME)
42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90.50	53.50	Aug	64.30	65.25	64.10	64.34	—.32
87.00	51.60	Sep	62.95	63.95	62.70	62.97	—.28
86.75	49.75	Oct	60.50	61.35	60.50	60.55	—.25
66.75	48.60	Nov	59.90	59.90	59.30	59.15	—.25
75.25	47.75	Dec	58.35	58.85	58.30	58.80	—.25
58.80	47.00	Jan	58.30	58.30	58.05	58.00	—.25
58.20	50.70	Feb	57.50	58.50	57.50	57.60	—.20
59.00	50.50	Mar				57.20	—.20
63.40	57.30	Apr				58.55	—.20
63.00	57.30	May				62.10	—.25
61.00	58.00	Jun				61.75	—.30
60.30	58.60	Jul				60.90	—.30
58.00	58.00	Aug				59.85	—.30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,538
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,616 up 69

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
396.05	304.00	Sep	383.00	387.70	382.70	386.75	+3.40
399.05	321.75	Dec	386.50	390.40	386.50	389.75	+3.40
401.05	380.00	Mar				393.00	+3.35
		Jun	393.00	393.00	393.00	393.00	+.10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 34,464
Prev. Day Open Int.142,498 up 278

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
216.40	173.10	Sep	210.80	212.35	209.75	211.95	+1.80
217.60	175.60	Dec	211.35	213.60	211.35	213.40	+1.80
217.50	207.20	Mar				214.90	+1.75
209.20	208.90	Jun				216.40	+1.70

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,619
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,333 up 331

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,046.60	1,044.10
Reuters	1,706.80	1,715.70
Dow Jones Futures	122.95	123.79
Comm. Research	208.61	209.97

To Our Readers

Because of technical problems, some Futures prices are missing in this edition. We regret the inconvenience.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse July 18

	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam		
ABN Amro Hld	37.70	37.90
ACF Holding	38.30	39
Aegon	118.20	118.40
Ahold	82.50	82.20
Akzo	114.60	114.40
AMEV	49.70	49.80
A'Dam Rubber	3.25	3.30
Bols	200.50	199.50
Buhrmann Tett	49.40	49
Center Parcs	26.75	27
CSM	81.50	81.90
DAF	21.40	21.40
DSM	113	113.70
Elsevier	87.40	87.30
Fokker	33.90	34.10
Gist-Brocades	32.70	32.30
Heineken	156.90	155.10
Hoogovens	60.30	60.20
Hunter Douglas	86.60	86.50
IHC Caland	62.20	62.70
Inter Mueller	82.50	83
Int'l Nederland	48.50	48.20
KLM	29.60	29.80
KNP	54.50	54
Nedlloyd	58.10	58.90
Oce Grinten	56.40	56
Pakhoed	190.50	191.70
Philips	31.60	31.20
Robeco	101.50	101.60
Rodamco	54.30	54.30
Rolinco	101.70	102.10
Rorento	66.70	66.70
Royal Dutch	162.10	162
Unilever	159.40	160.10
Van Ommeren	45.80	46
VMF Stork	46.60	47
VNU	75.40	75
Wessanen	86.20	85.40
Wolters/Kluwer	53.40	53
CBS trend index : 73.90		
Previous : 73.70		
Brussels		
AG Fin	1760	1800
Arbed	4370	4390
Barco	1116	1108
Bekaert	9410	9490
Cockerill	173	173
Cobepa	4985	4970
Delhaize	7860	7860
Electrabel	4430	4430
GB-Inno-BM	1268	1268
GBL	3450	3460
Gevaert	6650	6660
Hoboken	10900	11000
Intercom	190	188.50
Kredietbank	4005	4010
Petrofina	11625	11600
Royal Belge	4120	4175
Soc Gen Banque	5020	5010
Soc Gen Belgique	2400	2405
Sofina	11750	11750
Solvay	12975	13025
Tractebel	3160	3127
UCB	16725	16800
Powerfin	2330	2320
Current Stock Index : 5721.23		
Previous : 5718.08		
Frankfurt		
AEG	189	191.50
Allianz Hold	2150	2170
Altana	632	631
Asko	883	883
BASF	239.10	238.90
Bayer	278	278.70
Bay. Hypo bank	345	348
Bay Vereinsbk	377	381
BBC	820	N.A.
BHF Bank	381	377.50
BMW	484	489.50
Commerzbank	241	242
Continental	187	186.50
Daimler Benz	744	746.50
Degussa	352	354
Dt Babcock	168.60	169
Deutsche Bank	626	626.50
Douglas	708	720
Dresdner Bank	350.20	352
Harpener	322	322
Henkel	543	549
Hochtief	1342	1388
Hoechst	246.40	245.60
Hoesch	259.70	259.50
Holzmann	1350	1350
Horten	201	202
IWKA	326	326
Kali Salz	171.50	176.80
Karstadt	643	659.50
Kaufhof	480	486.50
KHD	174	180
Kloeckner Werke	139.50	139.50
Krupp Stahl	146	145
Linde	825	828
Lufthansa	129.50	129.80
MAN	376.20	375.50
Mannesmann	270	270.50
Metallgesell	506	505.50
Muench Rueck	2390	2400
Nixdorf	245	245
PKI	510	505
Porsche	813.50	821
Preussag	357.50	361
PWA	266.50	277.80
RWE	382	387
Rheinmetall	335	340
Schering	836.80	843.80
SEL	375	366.50
Siemens	642.80	644.30
Thyssen	225.80	[illegible]
Varta	328	328.50
Veba	342.60	343
VEW	199	199.80
Viag	375.20	376.80
Volkswagen	371	373.50
Wella	647.50	650
DAX Index : 1618.23		
Previous : 1625.51		
FAZ Index : 577.94		
Previous : 580.45		
Helsinki		
Amer A	55.50	57
Enso-Gutzeit	17	17
K.O.P.	33	33
Kymmene	64	65
Metra	69.20	69.50
Nokia	92	90.70
Pohjola	92	92
Repola	51	52
Stockmann	125	125
HEX Index : 777.00		
Previous : 776.40		
Hong Kong		
Bk East Asia	18.20	18.10
Cathay Pacific	8.80	8.75
Cavendish Int'l	3.75	3.75
Cheung Kong	20.10	19.90
China Light Pwr	21.50	21.90
Dairy Farm Int'l	10.90	10.90
Hang Lung Dev	7.90	7.85
Hang Seng Bank	31.25	30.75
Henderson Land	13.50	13.10
HK Air Eng.	18.50	18.40
HK China Gas	10.80	10.80
HK Electric	12.30	12.40
HK Land	8.80	8.75
HK Realty Trust	5.85	5.85
HK Shang Bank	27.80	27.60
HK Shang Htls	4.48	4.50
HK Telecomm	6.75	6.75
HK Ferry	5.15	5.10
Hutch Whampoa	15.50	15.50
Hysan Dev	8	7.85
Jardine Math.	36.25	36.25
Jardine Str Hld	18.20	18.20
Kowloon Motor	7.40	7.40
Mandarin Orient	4.53	4.58
Miramar Hotel	5.55	5.60
New World Dev	11.60	11.30
SHK Props	22.30	22.20
Stelux	3.38	3.38
Swire Pac A	21.50	21.20
Tai Cheung Prps	4.48	4.53
TVE	1.57	1.58
Wharf Hold	9.95	9.95
Wing On Co	8	8.05
Winsor Ind.	9.85	9.90
World Int'l	5.60	5.60
Hang Seng Index : 3976.83		
Previous : 3962.46		
Johannesburg		
AECI	13	13
Altech	95	95
Anglo Amer	122.50	119.25
Barlows	47	47.10
Blyvoor	7	7
Buffels	43	47
De Beers	88.65	88.65
Driefontein	43.50	41.85
Gencor	14.70	14.60
GFSA	84	81.50
Harmony	19.80	19.25
Highveld Steel	18	17.10
Kloof	35.25	34
Nedbank Grp	14.25	14.25
Randfontein	16.60	15.75
Rusplat	73.75	72.75
SA Brews	56	55
St Helena	26.25	26.25
Sasol	14.50	14.50
Welkom	17.25	16.50
Western Deep	132	128.50
Composite Stock Index : 3583		
Previous : 3472		
London		
Abbey Nat'l	2.89	2.96
Allied Lyons	5.60	5.59
Arjo Wiggins	2.74	2.74
Argyll Group	3.11	3.14
ASDA Group	0.94	0.93
Ass Brit Foods	5.17	5.16
BAA	4.18	4.24
BAe	5.57	5.72
Bank Scotland	1.16	1.16
Barclays	4.47	4.70
Bass	9.30	9.40
BAT	7.44	7.55
BET	1.83	1.87
BICC	4.43	4.46
Blue Circle	2.47	2.54
BOC Group	5.77	5.83
Boots	4	4
BP	3.54	3.54
Brit Airways	1.67	1.72
Brit Gas	2.48	2.44
Brit Steel	1.23	1.23
Brit Telecom	3.46	3.47
BTR	4.01	4.02
Cable Wire	5.72	5.73
Cadbury Sch	3.60	3.78
Comm Union	5.12	5.21
Courtaulds	4.30	4.39
Enterprise Oil	5.43	5.32
Eurotunnel	4.60	4.55
Fisons	5.07	5.12
Forte	2.45	2.48
GEC	1.90	1.91
Gen'l Acc	5.23	5.31
Glaxo	12.65	12.73
Grand Met	7.88	7.94
GRE	1.82	1.86
Guinness	9.78	9.90
GUS	15.50	15.50
Hanson	2.06	2.07
Hawker Sidd	5.72	5.60
Hillsdown	2.24	2.31
ICI	12.93	12.95
Kingfisher	5.15	5.12
Ladbroke	2.45	2.48
Land Sec	4.83	4.87
Lasmo	3.56	3.52
Legal Gen Grp	4.15	4.17
Lloyds Bank	3.53	3.55
Lonrho	2.59	2.56
Lucas Ind	1.45	1.47
Marks Sp	2.67	2.67
Maxwell	1.86	1.85
MEPC	4.40	4.42
Midland Bk	1.95	2
Nat'l Power	1.44	1.42
NatWest	3.25	3.25
NthWst Water	N.Q.	N.Q.
Pearson	7.25	7.29
P & O	5.50	5.42
Pilkington	1.53	1.52
PowerGen	1.49	1.48
Prudential	2.35	2.37
Racal Elec	2.22	2.19
Rank Org	6.63	6.68
Reckitt Col	16.68	16.65
Redland	5.67	5.62
Reed Int'l	4.34	4.45
Reuters	7.85	7.96
RMC Group	6.58	6.48
Rolls Royce	1.50	1.46
Rothmans	10.09	10.10
Royal Ins.	4.02	4.13
Royal Scot	1.80	1.84
RTZ	5.67	5.73
Sainsbury	3.72	3.77
Scot Newcas	4.17	4.16
Sears Holds	0.74	0.74
Severn Trent	N.Q.	N.Q.
Shell	5.32	5.34
Smith Nephew	1.32	1.33
SmithKline B	8.20	8.25
Sun Alliance	3.64	3.69
Tarmac	2.20	2.21
Tate & Lyle	3.85	3.85
Tesco	2.84	2.89
Thorn EMI	7.30	7.30
Trafalgar Hse	2.39	2.43
TSB Group	1.44	1.44
Ultramar	2.64	2.75
Unilever	7.33	7.37
Utd Biscuits	3.78	3.87
War Loan 3½	35	34.84
Wellcome	7.15	7.39
Whitbread	4.60	4.70
Williams Hdgs	3.13	3.19
Willis Corroon	3.20	3.18
F.T. 30 Index : 1969.80		
Previous : 1978.60		
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2547.30		
Previous : 2561.80		
Madrid		
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3065	3100
Banco Central	4200	4200
Bco. Santander	5040	5100
Banesto	3670	3720
CEPSA	2275	2290
Dragados	2355	2440
Iberduero	659	655
Telefonica	964	963
S.E. General Index : 266.11		
Previous : 268.50		
Milan		
Alenia	2850	2820
Banca Comm	4380	4340
Bastogi	217	206
Benetton group	9820	9700
Ciga hotels	2348	2311
CIR	2749	2720
Cred Ital	2580	2573
Enichem	1440	1431
Eridania	7114	7060
Ferfin	2100	2055
Ferfin Risp	1252	1232
Fiat SPA	5735	5770
Generali	31450	31180
IFI	15600	15200
Italcem	21450	21450
Italgas	3099	3078
Italmobiliare	72500	69160
Mediobanca	15225	15050
Montedison	1460	1425
Olivetti	3680	3600
Pirelli	1975	1968
RAS	19200	18700
Rinascente	7390	7280
Saipem	1450	1450
SIP	1127	1117
SME	2871	2753
Snia	1435	1400
Standa	35400	35500
Stet	1980	1945
Toro Assi Risp	21400	21300
MIB Index : 1087		
Previous : 1075		
Montreal		
Alcan Aluminum	24¾	24⅛
Bank Montreal	36	35¾
Bell Canada	43⅛	43
Bombardier A	23	22⅞
Bombardier B	22⅝	22⅝
Cambior	10⅛	10½
Cascades	5⅝	4.95
Dominion Text A	7½	7⅝
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	20⅞	20⅜
Memotec	9⅞	9⅝
Nat'l Bk Canada	11	11
Power Corp.	15⅛	15⅝
Provigo	11⅝	11⅛
Quebec Tel	N.Q.	15⅝
Quebecor A	17½	N.Q.
Quebecor B	16⅛	16½
Videotron	N.Q.	13⅝
Industrials Index : 1592.32		
Previous : 1578.51		
Paris		
Accor	737	745
Air Liquide	662	660
Alcatel Alsthom	577	579
Bancaire (Cie)	500	515
BIC	727	741
Bongrain	2250	2340
Bouygues	540	538
BSN-GD	887	880
Carrefour	1876	1880
Cerus	125.50	126.80
Chargeurs	724	726
Club Med	444	438
Dassault Aviatn	460	475
Elf-Aquitaine	349.90	340
Europe 1	1031	1048
Gen. Eaux	2358	2347
Hachette	182.20	187.90
Havas	447	452
Imetal	275	282
Lafarge Coppee	337.50	340.50
Legrand	3515	3530
Oreal (L')	584	584
L.V.M.H.	4140	4120
Matra	200.20	202.50
Merlin Gerin	468.10	470.10
Michelin B	102.70	102.10
Moulinex	146	144
Occidentale	762	767
Paribas	405.20	413.40
Pernod-Ricard	1199	1200
Perrier	1394	1414
Peugeot	594	591
Printemps (Au)	773	750
Radiotechnique	464	460
Raff. St. Louis	1420	1428
Redoute (La)	4230	4340
Roussel Uclaf	1680	1710
Saint Gobain	444.50	451
Sanofi	851	850
S.E.B.	1530	1526
Skis Rossignol	636	644
Ste Generale A	437	438.50
Suez	340.50	347.50
Thomson-CSF	124.10	130
Total	860	857
Valeo	512	514
CAC 40 Index : 1757.54		
Previous : 1758.11		
Sao Paulo		
Banco do Brasil	87	92
Bradesco	7.30	7.20
Brahma	40	39
Paranapanema	4.40	4.38
Petrobras	1320	1320
Vale Rio Doce	187	185
Varig	29	29
Bovespa Index : 14209		
Previous : 14164		
Singapore		
City Dev.	3.14	3.12
DBS	11.90	11.90
Fraser Neave	7.95	7.90
Harrisons Plant	1.26	1.27
Haw Par	2.36	2.38
Hume	3.60	3.60
Inchcape	4.16	4.14
Keppel	7.55	7.40
KL Kepong	2.47	2.52
Lum Chang	1.10	1.10
Malayan Banking	4.18	4.08
OCBC	8.50	8.50
OUB	5.30	5.30
OUE	6.65	6.65
Sembawang	6.40	6.55
Shangrila	5.60	5.60
Sime Darby	2.37	2.29
SIA	13.20	13.20
S'pore Land	5.55	5.60
S'pore Press	8.70	8.75
Sing Steamship	2.29	2.29
Straits Trading	2.75	2.72
UOB	6.75	6.75
United Overseas	1.49	1.50
Straits Times Ind. : 1447.35		
Previous : 1454.99		
Stockholm		
AGA	315	320
Alfa Laval	253	253
Asea	382	382
Astra A	626	630
Atlas Copco	272	275
Electrolux B	284	283
Ericsson	197	196
Esselte-A	165	162
Handelsbanken	125	126
Norsk Hydro	193.50	192.50
Procordia AF	188	190
Sandvik	350	360
SCA-A	125	N.A.
S-E. Banken	81	79
Skanska	406	405
SKF	118	110
Stora	375	380
Trelleborg B	134	132
Volvo	376	376
Affaersvaerlden : 1113.40		
Previous : 1116.40		
Sydney		
ANZ	3.75	3.77
BHP	13.10	13.10
Boral	3.39	3.40
Bougainville	0.73	0.71
Coles Myer	10.95	10.95
Comalco	3.97	3.96
CRA	13.90	14.05
CSR	5.28	5.34
Dunlop	5.06	5.02
Fosters Brew	1.61	1.60
ICI Australia	4.12	4.11
Magellan	2.15	2.10
MIM	1.99	1.98
Nat Aust Bank	6.74	6.74
News Corp	8.14	8.10
Nine Network	0.55	0.54
N Broken Hill	2.37	2.38
Poseidon	1.15	1.16
QCT Resources	1.29	1.28
Santos	3.43	3.41
TNT	0.69	0.68
Western Mining	5.16	5.16
Westpac Banking	4.59	4.59
Woodside	3.41	3.38
All ordinaries index : 1548.70		
Previous : 1542.20		
Tokyo		
Akai Electr	1210	1260
Asahi Chemical	727	729
Asahi Glass	1180	1200
Bank of Tokyo	1230	1250
Bridgestone	1030	1050
Canon	1560	1560
Casio	1450	1450
C.Itoh	610	620
Dai Nippon Print	1490	1490
Daiwa House	1870	1880
Daiwa Securities	1140	1140
Fanuc	5160	5140
Fuji Bank	2470	2480
Fuji Photo	3510	3530
Fujitsu	1070	1060
Hitachi	1110	1110
Hitachi Cable	1100	1110
Honda	1510	1520
Ito Yokado	4500	4480
Japan Airlines	1150	1140
Kajima	1480	1480
Kansai Power	2720	2740
Kawasaki Steel	400	401
Kirin Brewery	1460	1460
Komatsu	861	877
Kubota	645	655
Kyocera	6400	6440
Matsu Elec Inds	1680	1690
Matsu Elec Wks	1530	1570
Mitsubishi Bk	2440	2440
Mitsubishi Kasei	517	517
Mitsubishi Elec	690	692
Mitsubishi Hev	696	710
Mitsubishi Corp	1230	1200
Mitsui and Co	724	725
Mitsukoshi	1230	1190
Mitsumi	1790	1800
NEC	1420	1440
NGK Insulators	1070	1090
Nikko Securities	905	905
Nippon Kogaku	1170	1140
Nippon Oil	923	923
Nippon Steel	409	414
Nippon Yusen	600	598
Nissan	710	718
Nomura Sec	1700	1700
NTT (SF)	9392	9452
Olympus Optical	1330	1330
Pioneer	4050	3990
Ricoh	704	708
Sanyo Elec	541	543
Sharp	1570	1560
Shimazu	751	758
Shinetsu Chem	1620	1630
Sony	6200	6120
Sumitomo Bk	2170	2170
Sumitomo Chem	445	450
Sumi Marine	881	900
Sumitomo Metal	413	425
Taisei Corp	891	908
Taisho Marine	945	945
Takeda Chem	1520	1520
TDK	6140	6130
Teijin	515	518
Tokyo Marine	1170	1190
Tokyo Elec Pw	3520	3520
Toppan Printing	1370	1380
Toray Ind.	609	605
Toshiba	739	732
Toyota	1640	1650
Yamaichi Sec	870	865
Nikkei 225 : 22989		
Previous : 23061		
Topix Index : 1795		
Previous : 1804		
Toronto		
Abitibi Price	15⅛	15¼
Agnico Eagle	6	5⅞
Air Canada	9⅛	9⅛
Alberta Energy	13⅛	13⅛
Am Barrick Res	25⅛	27⅛
BCE	43⅜	42⅞
BCED	0.16	0.16
Bk Nova Scotia	17⅞	17¾
BC Gas	15½	15½
BC Phone	19½	19⅝
BP Canada	15	14⅞
Bramalea	6⅝	6¾
Brunswick	7⅛	7⅝
CAE	7⅛	7⅛
Campeau	0.59	0.59
CIBC	30⅝	30½
Canadian Pacific	20	19⅞
Can Tire A	25⅛	25¼
Canadian Turbo	2.35	2.16
Cantor	26⅛	26¼
Cara	6⅛	6¼
CCL Ind B	11½	11
Cineplex	5⅛	5⅞
Cominco	24⅝	24¼
Conwest Expl A	12½	13
Denison Mln B	0.33	0.35
Dickenson Mln A	3.18	3.05
Dofasco	21⅞	21½
Dylex A	4.65	4.65
Echo Bay Mines	11⅛	11¼
Equity Silver A	1.16	1.18
FCA Int'l	6⅛	6¼
Fletcher Chall A	18⅛	18
FPI	7	6⅞
GoldCorp	3.65	3.65
Gulf Cda Res	9⅝	10
Hees Int'l	17⅛	17⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	11⅛	11½
Hollinger	11⅝	11⅝
Horsham	11⅛	11¼
Hudson's Bay	35⅛	35⅛
Imasco	29⅛	29⅞
Inco	43½	42⅞
Interprov pipe	30	29⅞
Jannock	15⅞	15⅝
Labatt	25	25⅛
Loblaw Co	20⅛	20⅝
Mackenzie	6⅝	6⅝
Magna Intl A	14⅛	14⅛
Maritime	19⅛	19⅝
Mark Res	7⅝	7⅛
MacLean Hunter	10½	10¼
Molson A	29½	29⅛
Noma Ind A	7½	7⅝
Noranda	20⅛	20
Noranda Forest	9	9
Norcen Energy	21⅛	20⅛
Nova Corp	7⅝	8
Oshawa	28½	29
Pagurin A	6⅝	6⅛
Placer Dome	16	15⅞
Poco Petroleum	8⅝	8⅛
PWA Corp	8⅛	8½
Quebec Sturgeon	0.20	0.20
Rayrock	8	7⅝
Renaissance	15	14⅞
Rogers B	9⅝	9⅛
Rothmans	61	61
Royal Bank Can	25⅛	25⅛
Royal TrustCo	10⅛	10⅛
Sceptre Res	3.20	3.10
Scott's Hosp	18⅛	18½
Seagram	120⅛	119⅞
Sears Can	13⅛	13
Shell Can	44⅛	43½
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	7⅞
SHL Systemhse	6⅛	6⅛
Southam	18	18
Spar Aerospace	14	13⅞
Stelco A	6⅛	6½
Teck B	22⅛	22⅛
Thomson News	15	15
Toronto Domn	18⅛	18⅛
Torstar B	25⅛	25⅛
Transalta Util	12⅝	12⅝
TransCda Pipe	17⅛	17⅛
Trilon Finl A	18	18
Trimac	8⅝	8½
Trizec A	13⅛	13⅛
Unicorp A	0.90	0.80
TSE 300 Index : 3561.28		
Previous : 3541.90		
Zurich		
Adia Intl	975	970
Alusuisse	1100	1105
Leu Holdings	1730	1700
Brown Boveri	4720	4720
Ciba Geigy	3010	3030
CS Holding	1995	1960
Elektrow	2790	2790
Fischer	1455	1460
Interdiscount	3100	3080
Jacobs Suchard	8500	8500
Jelmoli	1420	1415
Landis Gyr	1060	1080
Moevenpick	4290	4250
Nestle	8570	8580
Oerlikon-B	470	475
Pargesa Hld	1250	1240
Roche Holding B	5025	5020
Safra Republic	89	91
Sandoz	2320	2340
Schindler	5350	5350
Sulzer	420	420
Surveillance	7860	7870
Swissair	850	853
SBC	331	328
Swiss Reinsur	347	339
Swiss Volksbank	1370	1340
Union Bank	3470	3630
Winterthur	3750	3640
Zurich Ins	4190	4150
SBS Index : 635.30		
Previous : 632.20		

Jobs Data in Britain Improve

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The first real evidence that the British economy may be turning the corner came on Thursday when the government released better than expected June unemployment data showing a seasonally adjusted monthly increase of 59,700, to 2.3 million.

The increase was the smallest since January, and the third successive month in which the number of new claims has fallen. It was also significantly below forecasts for the second month in succession.

Other economic data also released on Thursday for industrial production, average earnings, productivity and the money supply also indicated that the economy had stabilized in the last couple of months, said analysts.

"The rate of increase in unemployment is the most significant figures, and it is clearly on a downward trend," said Gwyn Hacche, chief U.K. economist at James Capel & Co. He said the jobless rate would continue to rise into next year, but at a slower pace.

Pointing out that unemployment is a lagging indicator of economic performance, he said that in previous recessions, when unemployment began to rise less rapidly it marked the turning point.

Economists said a prediction by the EC Commission that British unemployment would top 3 million next year now appeared pessimistic.

The consensus among London economists was that this total would rise by 76,500 in June. The number went up by 71,000 in May despite predictions that over 100,000 workers would lose their jobs. The June increase pushed the unemployment rate up to 8.1 percent from 7.9 percent in May.

Kevin Gardiner, chief U.K. economist at S.G. Warburg, said that manufacturing unemployment had declined sharply, to 46,000, in June. "Service employment usually picks up first as consumers begin to spend again," he pointed out, saying the balance of today's jobs figures was consistent with a slight upturn in retailing.

He and others said today's money supply and lending figures also showed the first flickers of renewed consumer spending. Both measures showed signs that borrowing for personal consumption was beginning to rise, though corporate borrowing remained depressed.

The government also announced that industrial production for May fell by 0.5 percent after a 2.7 percent fall in April, and the fall in manufacturing production was unchanged from the previous month's 0.4 percent.

EC Hesitant on Link Of BNP, Air France

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission on Thursday cast a cloud over plans by state-controlled Banque Nationale de Paris to buy a large stake in the national carrier, Air France.

A spokesman said the Commission was waiting to see whether BNP, also state-owned, was buying the stake on government orders or of its own accord. Banking sources in Paris said Wednesday that BNP was in talks to acquire a stake of about 10 percent in Air France by taking up all of a 1 billion franc ($167 million) capital increase.

Jobless in Czechoslovakia Exceeded 300,000 in June

Reuters

PRAGUE — Unemployment in Czechoslovakia topped 300,000 for the first time in June and almost quadrupled in the first half of this year, according to official figures.

Although consumer prices jumped almost 50 percent during the first six months of harsh economic reform and the lifting of controls, the month-to-month inflation rate in June was reported stable at less than 2 percent for the third successive month.

The government said unemployment increased 46,000 over May, and stands at 3.8 percent. While only 2.6 percent unemployment is reported in the Czech republic, Slovakia has been hit by the conversion of its military industries, with 6.3 percent unemployment.

The consumer price index, with a base of 100 in December 1990, stood at 149.2 in June. The monthly rise was 1.8 percent and prices for the first six months of 1991 were 61.5 percent ahead of the same period last year.

Industrial production fell by 17.6 percent in the first half of 1991 compared with January to June last year, the government said.

Durables In France Post Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Purchases of durable goods in France recovered by about 2 percent in June, reaching the highest level of the year, the national statistics institute said Thursday.

The recovery, following two months of decline, was led by a rebound in purchases of textiles, leather, electronic goods and household appliances.

Spending on cars and furniture remained unchanged. The number of new cars sold remained at May's weak level of around 167,000.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said he hoped to see interest rates follow the French inflation rate downward, but he said he would uphold a strong franc.

In an interview with the financial daily La Tribune de l'Expansion, Mr. Bérégovoy reiterated his wish that last month's reversal of the inflation differential between France and Germany would be followed by lower French interest rates.

Earlier in the week, France released inflation figures for June showing a year-to-year rate of 3.3 percent, below Germany's 3.5 percent for the same period.

France has so far been unable to meet market hopes of interest cuts because the franc has often been pinned to the floor of the monetary grid by the high-yielding Spanish peseta. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Lloyd's Seeks Removal Of Law Firm for BCCI

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

MIAMI — The confusing status of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International, the worldwide private bank that was seized earlier this month amid a cloud of scandal, has raised a question about whether the bank can continue to be represented by Patton, Boggs & Blow, the prominent Washington law firm that also represents the Abu Dhabi government.

Before it was seized by the Bank of England this month, the bank was controlled by the ruler of Abu Dhabi, Sheik Zayed bin Sultan al-Nayan. Once the Bank of England closed the bank, it appointed a receiver, Touche Ross, the accounting firm, to administer the reorganization of the institution.

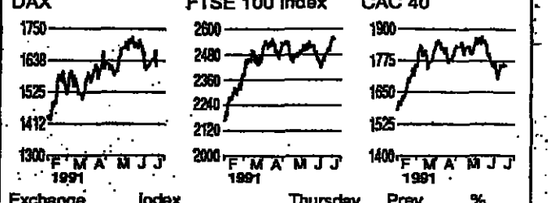
In a motion filed in Miami Wednesday in a lawsuit involving the bank, Lloyd's of London, the insurance organization, asked a federal court to disqualify Patton, Boggs from continuing to represent the bank because of what Lloyd's contended was a conflict of interest arising from what it said was dual representation.

Timothy May, the managing partner of Patton, Boggs, did not return a telephone call seeking comment.

The Lloyd's case involves accusations that the bank was part of a multimillion-dollar conspiracy to smuggle coffee to the United States from Central America. Lloyd's insured the shipments of coffee, which had been expected to be delivered to Jordan, but were smuggled into the United States.

Meanwhile, in Luxembourg a delegation of BCCI employees handed a letter to Prime Minister Jacques Santer and monetary authorities asking them to allow 25 million Luxembourg francs ($685,000) deposited by employees with the bank to be released.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	93.90	93.70	+0.21
Brussels	Stock Index	5,721.23	5,718.08	+0.06
Frankfurt	DAX	1,618.33	1,675.51	-3.41
Frankfurt	FAZ	677.96	680.45	-0.37
Helsinki	HEX	977.00	976.40	+0.06
London	Financial Times 30	1,969.00	1,978.60	-0.49
London	FTSE 100	2,547.30	2,561.00	-0.53
Madrid	General Index	266.11	268.50	-0.89
Milan	MIB	1,087.00	1,073.00	+1.30
Paris	CAC 40	1,757.54	1,758.11	-0.03
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1,113.40	1,116.40	-0.27
Vienna	Stock Index	545.27	548.43	-0.58
Zurich	SBS	635.30	633.20	+0.33

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

INSURE: *France's Axa Will Inject $1 Billion Into Equitable of the U.S.*

(Continued from first finance page)

at a time when the U.S. insurance industry is shuddering under real estate and junk bond losses.

So why did Axa come to the United States now? "This is the land of opportunity," said Mr. Bébear. "This is the right time to come because of problems in the industry. We know that we are taking some risk."

As for Equitable, Mr. Jenrette said wryly, "We have a keen desire to raise our credit rating."

Analysts were upbeat on the long-term potential for an Axa-Equitable marriage, but said the French company could suffer in the next year or two if Equitable does not succeed in its turnaround effort.

"It's a real gamble, and it's hard to see if its going to be a winner," said Jean-Christian Huard, analyst with Patrick du Bouzet SA in Paris. "They make it sound as if Equitable will make an easy return to profitability, but if that is so, one wonders why no American insurance companies were interested in making this investment themselves?"

Equitable has been squeezed by so-called Guaranteed Insurance Contracts it wrote a decade or more ago to pay guaranteed high returns to pension funds. When the real estate and junk bond markets collapsed, it was left with $17 billion of these contracts, now reduced to $7 billion.

Mr. Jenrette said the company's capital to liabilities ratio would be raised to a more conservative 6 percent with Axa's cash. Equitable will clean up its balance sheet by writing down $300 million worth of real estate investments and $200 million in junk bonds more closely to their depressed market value.

It will then revalue its successful subsidiary, Alliance Capital Management, upwards to $300 million to reflect unrealized stock gains. That leaves a net loss of $200 million, which when offset against Axa's cash injection means a net gain of $800 million in new capital.

The financial impact of the $1 billion investment on Axa is expected to be minimal in 1991, with the company earning close to market rates on the debt securities until they are converted into shares in Equitable next year.

Once the notes are converted into shares, any loss would have an impact on Axa's earnings in 1992 or beyond.

Marc-Yves Auffret, senior analyst with J.P. Morgan SA in Paris said there was also potential to merge operations in other financial sectors, noting that Equitable owns the investment banking firm Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Inc., while Axa has a Paris brokerage, Meeschaert-Rousselle.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Germany

PWA

1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	2,220.	2,050.
Profit	53.00	51.00

South Africa

Vaal Reefs Expl. Mining

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Profit	41.50	41.50

United States

American Brands

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,840.	2,950.
Net Inc.	162.00	150.00
Per Share	0.88	0.81
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	6,790.	6,160.
Net Inc.	398.30	353.80
Per Share	1.94	1.81

Per share results after 100% stock dividend in Oct.

Amer. Electric Pwr

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,200.	1,300.
Net Inc.	101.40	112.30
Per Share	0.55	0.60

Amer. Tel. & Tel.

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	9,630.	9,040.
Net Inc.	826.00	657.00
Per Share	0.75	0.60
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	18,700.	17,900.
Net Inc.	1,540.	1,320.
Per Share	1.40	1.22

1991 nets include gain of $140 million. 1990 results restated.

AMR

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	3,190.	2,970.
Net Inc.	18.30	129.20
Per Share	0.15	2.05
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	5,960.	5,660.
Net Inc.	(a)185.3	109.90
Per Share	—	1.75

a: loss.

BankAmerica

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	272.00	267.00
Per Share	1.16	1.17
1st Half	1991	1990
Net Inc.	554.00	545.00
Per Share	2.41	2.41

Barnett Banks

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	97.20	98.50
Per Share	0.42	0.93
1st Half	1991	1990
Net Inc.	47.50	74.00
Per Share	0.70	1.18

Caterpillar

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,690.	2,950.
Net Inc.	(a)17.00	46.00
Per Share	—	0.46
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	5,270.	5,880.
Net Inc.	(a)49.00	145.00
Per Share	—	1.43

a: loss. 1991 quarter net includes charge of $22 million.

Champion Int'l

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,180.	1,260.
Net Inc.	4.53	63.50
Per Share	—	0.61
1st Half	1991	1990
Net Inc.	19.30	153.20
Per Share	0.06	1.29

Per share results after preferred dividends. 1990 quarter net includes provision of $33 million.

Continental Bank

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Oper Net	31.00	(a)44.00
Oper Share	0.41	—
1st Half	1991	1990
Oper Net	42.00	16.00
Oper Share	0.81	—

a: loss. Per share results after preferred dividends.

Crown Cork & Seal Co.

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,025.	975.10
Net Inc.	38.70	32.10
Per Share	1.34	1.11
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	1,880.	1,240.
Net Inc.	61.50	53.40
Per Share	2.13	1.85

Dean Foods

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	564.20	592.20
Net Inc.	23.30	21.10
Per Share	0.86	0.79
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	2,160.	1,990.
Net Inc.	72.50	61.20
Per Share	2.68	2.29

Dow Chemical

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	4,790.	4,810.
Net Inc.	233.00	364.00
Per Share	0.86	1.34
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	9,240.	9,710.
Net Inc.	811.00	806.00
Per Share	2.99	3.05

1991 six-month net includes gain of $213 million.

Dun & Bradstreet

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,170.	1,200.
Net Inc.	114.20	123.00
Per Share	0.65	0.67
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	2,290.	2,350.
Net Inc.	212.70	233.30
Per Share	1.19	1.27

Ethyl

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	638.10	603.30
Net Inc.	38.10	57.10
Per Share	0.42	0.48
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	1,290.	1,270.
Net Inc.	103.00	109.60
Per Share	0.87	0.92

1991 nets include charge of $3 million.

Fst Interstate Bcp

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	(a)180.30	95.10
Per Share	—	1.42
1st Half	1991	1990
Net Inc.	(a)280.60	222.30
Per Share	—	3.60

a: loss.

FirstFed Michigan

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	5.50	5.40
Per Share	0.52	0.49
1st Half	1991	1990
Net Inc.	14.10	12.10
Per Share	1.26	1.09

Golden West Financial

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	61.70	49.30
Per Share	0.97	0.78
1st Half	1991	1990
Net Inc.	114.30	96.30
Per Share	1.80	1.53

Maytag

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	777.60	788.50
Net Inc.	18.80	30.40
Per Share	0.18	0.29
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	1,520.	1,550.
Net Inc.	33.90	63.10
Per Share	0.32	0.60

1991 results include charge of $19 million.

McGraw-Hill

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	454.90	457.80
Net Inc.	34.90	37.20
Per Share	0.71	0.76
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	885.40	877.80
Net Inc.	47.60	53.70
Per Share	0.97	1.10

MCI Communications

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,100.	1,870.
Net Inc.	137.00	177.00
Per Share	0.50	0.64
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	4,120.	3,670.
Net Inc.	267.00	340.00
Per Share	0.97	1.28

Merck & Co.

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,720.	1,900.
Net Inc.	534.00	470.20
Per Share	1.44	1.20
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	4,170.	3,660.
Net Inc.	1,040.	874.00
Per Share	2.69	2.23

National Intergroup

1st Quar.	1992	1991
Revenue	712.40	666.80
Net Inc.	2.42	(a)287.9
Per Share	0.05	—

a: loss. Per share results after preferred dividends.

Northrop

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,330.	1,410.
Net Inc.	36.20	29.30
Per Share	0.77	0.63
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	2,570.	2,690.
Net Inc.	75.90	125.30
Per Share	1.61	2.67

1991 quarter net includes charge of $8.4 million.

Philip Morris

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	14,770.	12,740.
Net Inc.	1,150.	948.00
Per Share	1.24	1.03
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	28,990.	24,120.
Net Inc.	2,100.	1,720.
Per Share	2.26	1.86

Rockwell Int'l

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,980.	3,130.
Net Inc.	151.40	171.20
Per Share	0.65	0.71
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	8,910.	9,160.
Net Inc.	448.10	490.40
Per Share	1.91	2.03

Schering-Plough

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	912.90	864.00
Net Inc.	167.40	144.10
Per Share	0.77	0.64
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	1,864.	1,730.
Net Inc.	340.60	294.50
Per Share	1.56	1.30

Shawmut National

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	(a)58.70	30.20
Per Share	—	0.40
1st Half	1991	1990
Net Inc.	(a)175.4	70.80
Per Share	—	0.95

a: loss. Per share results after preferred dividends.

Sundstrand

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	407.10	389.80
Net Inc.	8.70	21.30
Per Share	0.24	0.57
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	810.00	776.50
Net Inc.	22.40	47.80
Per Share	0.98	1.29

Textron

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,010.	1,990.
Net Inc.	74.10	72.10.
Per Share	0.85	0.80
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	3,920.	3,870.
Net Inc.	140.90	138.30
Per Share	1.61	1.53

TRW

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,980.	2,100.
Net Inc.	24.00	63.00
Per Share	0.39	1.02
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	3,900.	4,090.
Net Inc.	59.00	120.00
Per Share	0.96	1.95

Upjohn

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	864.00	733.00
Net Inc.	127.50	114.10
Per Share	0.70	0.62
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	1,670.	1,480.
Net Inc.	260.80	228.30
Per Share	1.43	1.25

Share results after preferred dividends. 1990 results include losses of $305,800 in quarter and of $1.7 million in six months.

Warner-Lambert

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,240.	1,150.
Net Inc.	154.60	134.50
Per Share	1.15	1.00
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	2,460.	2,250.
Net Inc.	294.10	254.80
Per Share	2.19	1.90

Waste Management

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,880.	1,400.
Net Inc.	206.90	178.90
Per Share	0.42	0.38
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	3,630.	2,610.
Net Inc.	372.60	322.90
Per Share	0.76	0.69

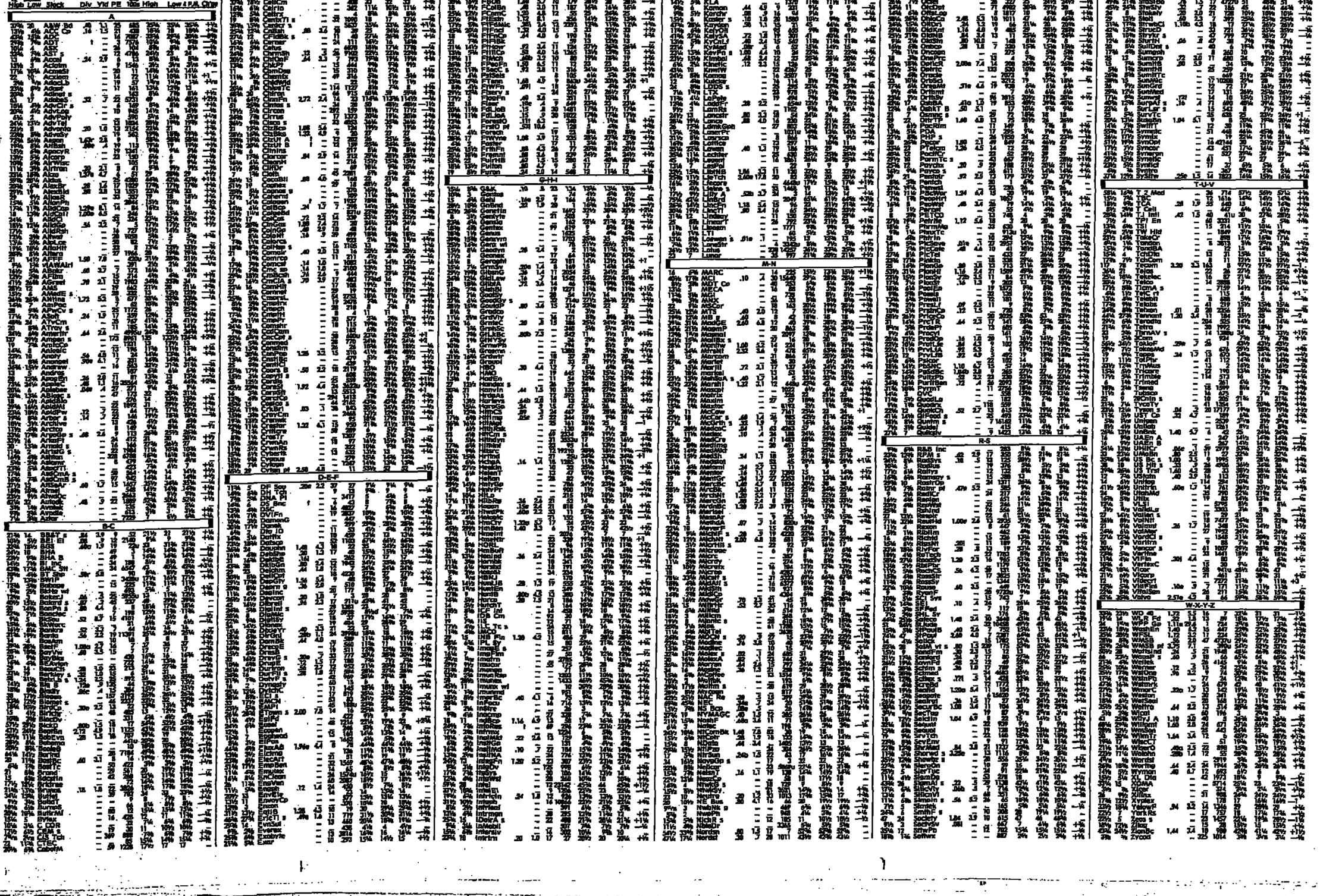
Willamette Industries

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	494.90	491.60
Net Inc.	11.60	43.60
Per Share	0.46	1.71
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	956.00	961.50
Net Inc.	17.00	84.10
Per Share	0.67	3.38

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



Mitsubishi Raided in Spy Case

Reuters

TOKYO — Police raided on Thursday the Tokyo headquarters of the machinery maker Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., the second Japanese company to be investigated in connection with suspected industrial espionage in four days.

Police were looking for documents suspected of having been stolen from a competitor, Komatsu Ltd., Japanese news agency reports said. Police spokesmen declined to comment.

"Three police officials have arrived and they are searching our general-purpose machinery division," a company spokesman said Thursday afternoon. He said he could provide no more details.

On Monday, police searched a plant of the Osaka-based machinery maker Toyo Umpanki Co., a Komatsu competitor, and seized documents belonging to Komatsu, a Toyo spokeswoman said quoting a Toyo senior official, Akira Sasao.

About 10 more companies are suspected of having bought information on new Komatsu products, local media reported.

Komatsu is the leader in Japan's construction machinery industry. Mitsubishi Heavy and Toyo Umpanki also produce construction machines.

The Toyo spokeswoman said on Wednesday the firm bought information on products being developed by Komatsu. The company was checking whether the data had been stolen, she said.

On Tuesday, police arrested a 51-year-old information broker, Kiyoshi Ohta, on suspicion of trying to steal information from a Tokyo-based company.

The Ohta case was sent to the Tokyo Prosecutors Office on Thursday for further investigation, a spokesman for the National Police Agency said.

Tokyo Inspectors Descend on Big 4

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Heaping fresh ignominy on the Big Four brokerages, the Finance Ministry Thursday staged a raid on the offices of the firms to hunt for more evidence in Japan's largest securities scandal.

The unusual raids, in which a team of 44 ministry inspectors descended without warning, pointed up the woes afflicting Nomura Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co., Daiwa Securities Co. and Yamaichi Securities Co.

Once the undisputed lords of *Kabuto-cho*, Tokyo's equivalent of Wall Street, the Big Four have been humbled by a deluge of obloquy in the wake of revelations that they provided major clients with over $900 million in compensation for stock-market losses.

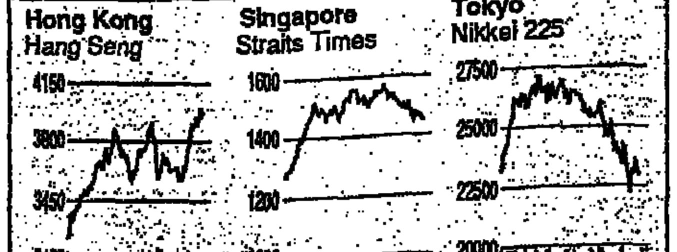
Angry individual investors have accused the firms of discrimination, and some 130 public organizations and local governments have reportedly announced that they would cease doing business with the Big Four, at least temporarily.

Thursday's raids appeared aimed at demonstrating the Finance Ministry's toughness and countering criticism that it was too cozy with the industry it was supposed to be regulating.

Kisaburo Senoo, director of the inspection division of the ministry's securities bureau, said the raids were aimed at determining whether the firms had made guarantees of compensation. Japanese law does not prohibit compensating stock-market clients for their losses unless a promise is made in advance.

Yasuharu Ishizawa contributed to this article.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3,976.83	3,962.46	+0.36
Singapore	Straits Times	1,447.35	1,454.99	-0.53
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,540.70	1,542.20	-0.10
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	22,908.71	23,060.70	-0.66
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	589.54	586.42	+0.53
Bangkok	SET	652.54	654.45	-0.29
Seoul	Composite Stock	651.27	636.14	+2.38
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,229.99	5,225.76	+0.08
Manila	Composite	983.50	978.39	+0.52
Jakarta	Stock Index	324.63	323.27	+0.42
New Zealand	Barclays	1,477.70	1,481.63	-0.27
Bombay	National Index	Closed	702.02	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

A Global Blue Chip From New Zealand

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WELLINGTON — Trading in New Zealand's new blue-chip share, Telecom Corp., was very heavy on Thursday, the first full day of its listing around the world.

The New Zealand Stock Exchange opened at 1:00 a.m. Thursday to coincide with the stock's listing on Wall Street.

"Volumes are staggering; it's absolutely mind-blowing," a broker at ANZ McCaughan, James Snell, said. Most buying interest came from the United States and Europe, with some orders also from Asia.

The former state-owned Telecom was sold last year to a consortium of Chicago-based Ameritech and Atlanta-based Bell Atlantic Corp. for 4.25 billion New Zealand dollars ($2.4 billion).

Under the terms of the sale the consortium this month floated worldwide 630 million shares worth 1.26 billion dollars, or 27 percent of the share capital.

The shares, which were floated at two dollars each, by midday were trading at 2.36 dollars.

By the normal New Zealand market opening time of 9.30 a.m., 63 million Telecom shares had changed hands, as insurance funds and other large investors who missed out on the original issue scampered to get shares.

Some 80 million Telecom shares had traded by the mammoth session's close, overwhelming the record daily market turnover of 89 million shares.

Busy trade was also reported from New York, where the company's American Depository Receipts were the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday.

Investor enthusiasm for Telecom was attributed largely to buying by large institutions, here and overseas, wanting more of the shares because allocations in the float were limited. (AFP, Reuters)

More Scrutiny Foreseen For Hong Kong Banks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Hong Kong may have to review bank licensing arrangements following the closure of the Bank of Credit & Commerce Hong Kong, the financial secretary, Sir Piers Jacobs, said Thursday.

"Events that have taken place might well cause some adjustment in our view of the whole licensing process," Sir Piers said in an address to the Hong Kong Foreign Correspondents' Club.

The official said, however, that the colony's banking system remained sound and that problems at BCCHK did not affect other banks. "They do not affect the stability of any other individual bank in the territory."

BCCHK is the wholly owned subsidiary of Luxembourg-based Bank of Credit & Commerce International, whose operations around the world have been shut down amid fraud allegations.

Sir Piers on Wednesday ruled out a government rescue for the local subsidiary of BCCI. He announced that the local subsidiary would be liquidated after no suitable buyer could be found. (Reuters, AFP)

Japan Softens Stand on Malaysian Trade Plan

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Japan has warmed to Malaysia's trade group proposal but refuses to commit itself until the Association of South East Asian Nations makes a decision on the plan, a Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

"Japan's position on the East Asia Economic Grouping has softened," the official said at a meeting with mostly Asian reporters. "We are very flexible."

Japan has previously been cool toward the proposal while the United States has voiced strong objections.

The official, who asked not to be named, said Japan's main priority was the successful completion of the stalled Uruguay Round of global trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"But at the same time, we understand the apprehension among Asian nations of growing protectionist movements in the Western hemisphere," he said.

Prime Minister Mohamad Mahathir of Malaysia floated the idea in December when the Uruguay Round talks broke down amid bitter differences over agricultural trade, particularly the European Community's farm subsidies.

Mr. Mahathir's proposal envisages a group comprising the six ASEAN members — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — along with several Asian countries, notably Japan, South Korea and China.

But the plan specifically excludes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which are all members of an existing regional economic group known as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

Japanese officials have in the past said a second group would duplicate the activities of the 12-member APEC forum formed three years ago. They have also said the exclusion of the four APEC members might provoke retaliatory measures.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

CHEMICAL BANKING Corporation

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS:

The merger of Chemical Bank and Manufacturers Hanover is much more than an historic occasion for these two great enterprises. It will create a major new force in American banking.

By year end, this merger should be complete, creating an institution with $135 billion in assets, $7.5 billion in shareholders' equity and $66 billion in core deposits. But more important...

- It will be a world leader in corporate finance, loan syndications, foreign exchange trading, and interest rate and currency swaps.
- It will rank first in primary banking relationships with U.S. corporations.
- No institution will have as many customers and as broad a range of sophisticated product offerings in such major operating services as cash management, funds transfer, securities processing and corporate trusteeship.
- Its credit card franchise will serve some seven million customers in all 50 states, making it the sixth largest in the country.
- It will be the biggest bank for consumers, small businesses and mid-size companies in metropolitan New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, with 50 percent more branches than the nearest competitor. Through Texas Commerce, it will be the preeminent corporate bank in Texas, with a significant share of that state's consumer banking market as well. With strong franchises in such key markets, it will be well positioned to capitalize on anticipated changes in the banking laws that will permit nationwide banking.

Beyond the numbers, what truly matters is that our organizations have remarkably similar cultures and share the same approach to business. And both have maintained a strong commitment to relationship banking.

The new Chemical Banking Corporation will be able to compete head-on with any financial institution, anywhere in the world. This merger will provide substantial economies of scale and global efficiencies. And it will create the financial capacity to invest in the professional talent, technology and new products needed to keep us at the cutting edge.

Together, we will be a stronger, leaner and more profitable enterprise than either would have been alone. And that has to be as good for our customers as it is for our shareholders.

John F. McGillicuddy
Chairman and CEO—Designate

Walter V. Shipley
President and COO—Designate

The new CHEMICAL BANKING Corporation

SPORTS

Keeneland Holds Reins On Losses

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Prices were down nearly 11 percent in the final tally of the July sale of selected yearlings at Keeneland race course in Lexington, Kentucky.

But the auctioneers on Wednesday expressed relief that there had been no worse decline in a market that had already plunged 40 percent in the past five years.

They also acknowledged that the market was still being saved by heavy spending by Arab and Japanese investors.

The three brothers of the ruling Maktoum family of Dubai combined to buy 50 of the 231 yearlings sold and spent close to $25 million of the $73.5 million grossed.

"Gloom and doom were forecast before the sale," said James E. Bassett 3d, chairman of the Keeneland Association. "There was much apprehension, reflecting the national recession. But good horses brought top prices."

In two days of auctions on Monday and Tuesday, 231 yearlings were sold for $73.5 million at an average price of $319,578. Last year, 234 horses were sold for $82.3 million at an average of $352,009.

This week's high price was $2.6 million for a colt by the French stallion Nureyev and whose grandsires were Northern Dancer and Alydar.

The colt was sold by William S. Farish's Lane's End Farm to an agent for Yoshio Asakawa, a developer of golf courses in Japan.

Last year's highest was $2.9 million. The record was $13.1 million in 1985.

The biggest spender was Sheikh Mohammed ibn Rashid Maktoum, the minister of defense for both Dubai and the United Arab Emirates, who bought 35 yearlings for $18 million.

The second biggest, for himself and for others, was D. Wayne Lukas, the American trainer, who bought 13 horses for $5.3 million.

But after that, the Maktoum family dominated.

Sheikh Hamdan ibn Rashid Maktoum, the emirates' minister of finance, paid $3.7 million for nine horses. His brother, Sheikh Rashid ibn Said al Maktoum, the prime minister, paid $2.8 million for six horses. The family spent $1 of every $3 spent at the auction.

As Braves Embarrass Cubs, 2 Fans Embarrass Everybody

The Associated Press

Three teams in the National League West are streaking, and so are the fans.

The first-place Los Angeles Dodgers have lost seven straight games, and the Cincinnati Reds have dropped nine in a row. The Atlanta Braves, meanwhile, have won six of seven and have moved within 3½ games of the Dodgers. And their fans are getting excited.

Wednesday night, two naked young men celebrated in Atlanta by running across the field after the sixth inning in the Braves' 12-2 victory over Chicago.

The streakers jumped over the railing in left field, dashed past third base and dove head-first into home plate as the crowd of 16,984 cheered.

"If I had thought twice, I'd have put a nasty tag on him," Atlanta catcher Greg Olson said. "I'd have probably made every highlight film in America. Now I've seen it all. I think I'll retire."

One of the streakers was caught by a security guard as he ran toward first base and the other after he climbed a right-field railing.

"I thought that stuff went out in the '60s, but it was the highlight of our game," said the Cubs' reliever, Dave Smith.

Astros 10, Pirates 2: Houston stopped its five-game losing skid and snapped Pittsburgh's seven-game winning streak by beating

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Doug Drabek at Three Rivers Stadium.

Drabek had won three straight decisions and seven of his last eight. But the Cy Young winner gave up five runs on nine hits in 4⅔ innings.

For the second straight game, the Astros lost their starting pitcher in the first inning with an injury. A night after Jim Deshaies left with a bruised forearm, Mark Portugal was forced to leave because of a strained right groin.

Cardinals 6, Reds 4: Cincinnati completed an 0-7 home stand with its ninth straight loss. Todd Zeile and Rich Gedman homered as St. Louis overcame an early 3-0 deficit and kept the Reds winless since the All-Star break.

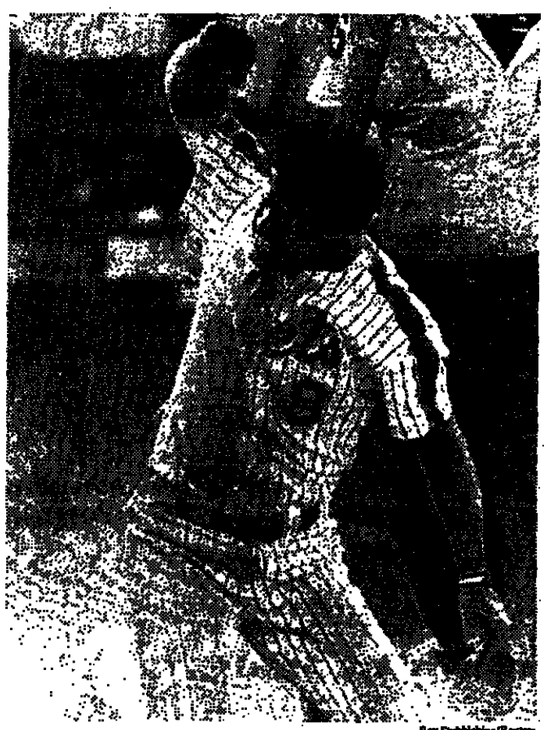
Phillies 4, Dodgers 2: Dave Hollins homered and doubled twice as Philadelphia, at home, extended the Los Angeles losing streak to seven games.

Padres 7, Expos 5: Catcher Ron Hassey threw away a double-play relay, and three runs scored in the sixth inning to help San Diego win in Montreal.

Benito Santiago's RBI pulled the Padres within 5-4 and left the bases loaded. Tim Teufel hit a grounder to third baseman Tim Wallach, who threw home for a force-out. But Fred McGriff slid hard into Hassey, whose throw to first sailed into the right-field corner and enabled Jerald Clark, Santiago and Teufel to score.

Mets 6, Giants 5: Mackey Sasser's second sacrifice fly of the game scored the winning run in the bottom of the ninth inning as New York rallied past visiting San Francisco.

Sasser pulled the Mets to 5-4 with a sacrifice fly in the seventh, and pinch-hitter Kevin McReynolds tied it in the eighth with a home run off Dave Righetti.



Ray Stubblebine/Reuters

Greg Jefferies had plenty to celebrate: He scored the winning run on a sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth against the Giants.

South African Body Is Granted Limited IAAF Membership

The Associated Press

ROME — The International Amateur Athletic Federation announced here Thursday that it had granted temporary affiliation to the new unified South African track and field body and invited a 30-member team to the World Championships in Tokyo in August.

The announcement virtually ended a 15-year international ban on South Africa for its apartheid policies.

The IAAF said its decision was based on recommendations by an all-African delegation that had visited South Africa twice this year and triggered the merging of the three South African track bodies into a single federation, the South Africa Amateur Athletics Association.

The temporary affiliation will run until Aug. 20, when the IAAF Congress, meeting in Tokyo, is expected to admit South Africa as a full member, said the IAAF's president, Primo Nebiolo.

In the interim, South African athletes will be allowed to compete only in Africa and against African athletes. Their results, however, will be recognized by the IAAF.

The IAAF will recognize results by South African athletes after Jan. 1, 1990, for World Championship qualifying standards.

The IAAF will provide free travel and full board for 30 members of the South African team, Nebiolo said. At present, 38 South African athletes have achieved the qualifying marks for Tokyo.

South Africa was banned by the IAAF in 1976. It had an all-white federation at the time.

Nebiolo said that technically the IAAF was considering an application for new membership, and not the reinstatement of a suspended federation. The new South African federation was formed by the unification of the three previous bodies: the Board, the Congress and the Union.

The unified federation says all athletes and officials will be considered equal and they will be guaranteed the right to train and compete in all venues, Nebiolo said.

There had been reservations in South Africa over participation in the World Championships. The IAAF had intended to rule on South Africa's affiliation in Tokyo, two days before the start of the Championships, and some South African sports leaders said it was unfair to have to compete with only two days advance notice.

"Things are totally different now," said Joe Stutzen, co-chairman of the South African federation. "We are full members of the international track world as of today. We have the right to train our athletes, prepare our coaches and announce our moves and decisions from now on, equal to every other federation in the world, not just in the last 48 hours."

Stutzen and Henry Cloete, the other co-chairman, led the South African delegation in talks with the IAAF.

"Everything has been changed in a few weeks," Stutzen said. "We are proud to be part of Africa."

But it was still unclear whether South Africa will send a team to Tokyo.

Some anti-apartheid activists cited political reasons for not doing so. They argued that it was too early for South Africa to resume international competition because the unification of the once segregated sports bodies had not been completed.

Steve Rautenbach, who would help select the team as chairman of the South African Coaches Association, pointed to a more practical concern: most athletes are far from peak condition because it is midwinter in South Africa.

The National Olympic Committee of South Africa said last month that it did not think the country was "ready to be allowed to compete in Tokyo."

Sam Ramsamy, an anti-apartheid activist who heads the National Olympic Committee, said Thursday that he would consult with the new nonracial track and field body before announcing his preference.

But if the track and field body sent a squad against the wishes of the National Olympic Committee, it would cause divisions among the many sports bodies and could dampen South Africa's prospects for sending a team to the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona.

Lifting of Clemens Backfires but Red Sox Escape

The Associated Press

Boston manager Joe Morgan may have removed Roger Clemens too quickly, but he stuck with Carlos Quintana and was rewarded.

Clemens allowed Chicago just two hits over seven innings Wednesday night and then watched the top Red Sox reliever, Jeff Reardon, give up the tying run in the ninth.

As for Quintana, he was 0-for-4 before he lined a two-out, two-run single off Chicago's relief ace, Bobby Thigpen, in the 10th inning to give the Red Sox a 4-2 victory over the White Sox at Comiskey Park.

"It was pretty much my call about not coming out for the eighth," said Clemens, who strained his left hamstring early in the game.

"Even if Clemens did not have the hamstring, I would have taken him out," Morgan said.

The White Sox, held to three hits in a 2-0 loss to Boston on Tuesday, had just two hits off Clemens and Jeff Gray through eight innings Wednesday.

But Chicago had three hits in the ninth off Reardon, who blew a save for the fourth time in 27 opportunities.

In the 10th, Tony Pena walked and moved to second on a sacrifice by Luis Rivera. Thigpen intentionally walked Wade Boggs, and the runners moved up on Jody Reed's groundout. Quintana followed with a line-drive single to left-center.

Royals 9, Orioles 8: Bill Pecota singled home the winning run with two outs in the bottom of the 15th inning as the Royals rallied from a seven-run deficit to beat Baltimore in Kansas City.

The Orioles' Sam Horn struck out six times, tying a major-league record held by five others.

The Royals scored twice in the bottom of the

AMERICAN LEAGUE

ninth on Kirk Gibson's groundout and an error by Orioles second baseman Juan Bell.

George Brett led off the 15th with a single. Jim Eisenreich flied out, but Todd Benzinger singled, and Pecota followed with his hit off Mark Williamson.

Brewers 6, Mariners 1: Bill Wegman pitched a four-hitter for his fourth straight victory as Milwaukee drew 15 walks from the visiting Mariners.

Seattle starter Randy Johnson walked 10 batters in four-plus innings. The Mariners broke the club record of 12 walks, issued to Detroit in 1984. The 15 walks were also the most ever drawn by the Brewers.

Indians 2, Athletics 1: Glenallen Hill's two-run homer in the fifth inning helped Rod Nichols earn his first victory since 1989 as visiting Cleveland edged Oakland.

Nichols pitched a four-hitter for his second complete game of the season, striking out six. He won for the first time in 16 starts since beating Detroit 4-0 on Sept. 14, 1989.

Trailing 1-0 in the fifth, the Indians took the lead against Bob Welch when Mark Whiten led off with a single and scored on Hill's homer, his fifth. Welch allowed four hits and struck out seven in his fifth complete game.

Tigers 6, Rangers 4: Rob Deer's two-run homer in the bottom of the 10th gave Detroit a three-game sweep over visiting Texas.

Wayne Rosenthal issued a leadoff walk to Pete Incaviglia, and Deer hit the next pitch into the left-field seats for his 19th homer.

Walt Terrell, making his second relief appearance since being sent to the bullpen, gave up two hits over the last three innings for the Tigers.

The Rangers took a 4-3 lead in the seventh on Mike Stanley's third homer and Rafael Palmeiro's RBI single. But the Tigers tied it in the eighth when Jeff Russell walked Milt Cuyler with the bases loaded.

Trophy Stolen By Iraq, Soccer Event Delayed

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — Six Arab states have postponed the Gulf Cup soccer tournament while they try to recover the trophy, which was stolen by Iraq after it invaded Kuwait, the cup holder.

The Gulf News Agency said representatives of Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates decided to delay the 1992 tournament, due to have started in February, until September.

The six also agreed on Wednesday to seek help from international and Arab football associations to force Iraq to return the cup.

Kuwait won the 1990 cup three months before Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion.

BOOKS

UNLOCKING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

By Robert Burchfield. With an Introduction by Harold Bloom. 202 pages. $18.95. Hill & Wang, 19 Union Square West, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S O.K. to split infinitives under certain circumstances. After all, hard-core hostility to the practice was not expressed in English usage manuals until late in the 19th century.

And double negatives were widely used by respectable writers until sometime between the 16th and 18th century, when they became socially unacceptable for reasons no longer discoverable.

As for skewed-pronoun cases like "This is strictly between you and I" or "Me and the teacher are going to race tonight from the school to the store": "Disturbance of pronominal roles is clearly at least a partial phenomenon in modern English. . . . It is as if the first person pronouns have moved into an area of uncertainty, one that is no longer stable and predictable, one that defies simple definition or description. Why such migrations occur is uncertain, but occur they do."

So at least writes Robert Burchfield in "Unlocking the English Language," a collection of 12 essays, the first four of which constitute the T. S. Eliot Memorial Lectures delivered by the author at the University of Kent at Canterbury in 1988, and the next eight of which were printed, in slightly different form, in a variety of books and journals between 1973 and 1987.

Burchfield is best known as the lexicographer who was chief editor of the Oxford English Dictionaries from 1971 to 1984, and editor of the four supplements to the Oxford English Dictionary from 1972 through 1986. In 1987, he retired from those positions to take up "a reconsideration of English grammar."

The essays in the present volume cover both fields, on the one hand recounting Burchfield's adventures as editor of what he refers to throughout as the "OEDs," and on the other hand describing the rocky terrain of contemporary grammatical theory.

But it is as a word book that "Unlocking" is most entertaining, as a pool of curiosities one can dive into. One can learn, for example, that the 18th-century English grammarian James Greenwood was perhaps the first to record that "the apostrophe in such uses as 'Milton's Poems' represented a lost inflexion in '-es' 'in plain imitation of the Saxon Genitive Case,' " and that "it was not a reflection of a hypothetical construction 'Milton his Poems.' "

What Burchfield always tries to get across is that while the glorious English language may be under pressure from many quarters, not least from those churchmen who have insisted on modernizing the Authorized Version of the Bible (1611), the fact remains that the language is not in "a period of serious decline."

Burchfield illustrates this point in countless ways, among them with the historical perspective on double negatives, split infinitives and pronominal instability mentioned above. Where the trouble lies, in his view, is in contemporary grammar, where "the new mode, since the 1960s, is decidedly descriptive, rather than prescriptive."

His ambition as a grammarian, then, is to rescue the discipline from the professionals. He writes in the book's penultimate piece, "The End of the Alphabet: Last Exit to Grammar": "In the next few years I shall do what I can to bring English grammar back to a condition in which an ordinary intelligent person, trained in subjects other than mathematical logic or linguistics, can understand the nature of joinings and linkages that constitute syntax. . . . I shall not be trying to account for every possible English utterance, nor, at the opposite extreme, will I go through the ritual banality of explaining how a sentence like 'the cat sat on the mat' differs from, and is more 'acceptable' than, 'the mat sat on the cat.' "

In the context of this well-reasoned, diverting book, Burchfield's ambition makes perfect sense.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE most dramatic deal of the Reisinger semifinal held in Manhattan New York last month is shown in the diagram. The obvious contract for North-South was six diamonds, but as it happens that could have been defeated by an immediate heart ruff. In practice six hearts was reached, that was decidedly tricky.

If the hearts had been divided evenly instead of the diamonds, a diamond lead might have served to defeat the slam. As it was, the question was whether South could overcome the four-one trump split.

Ornstein as West had noted that his partner had not doubted the cue-bid of four clubs, so he made a fine decision by leading a spade. Dummy's jack was covered by the ace, and South had to ruff.

The heart queen was led and allowed to win, and South followed with a heart king. The slam was now unmakeable, for there was no way to neutralize West's heart nine, after another trump lead West could lead the spade king, forcing another ruff from South. Ornstein and his teammates gained 10 imps when a modest five diamonds was reached by North-South in the replay.

Too late, South realized that he should have led the heart jack at the third trick. Whether West wins or not, South can run diamonds and the heart king in dummy controls West's nine effectively. West can force South to ruff again, leaving himself with two trumps when declarer and dummy each have one, but it does him no good.

NORTH
♠QJ52
♥K63
♦84
♣A972

WEST
♠K94
♥A972
♦106
♣10654

EAST
♠A108763
♥5
♦J7
♣QJ83

SOUTH (D)
♠—
♥QJ1084
♦AKQ9532
♣K

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♦	Pass	1♠	Pass
2♥	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
3♦	Pass	4♣	Pass
4N.T.	Pass	5♥	Pass
6♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade four.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

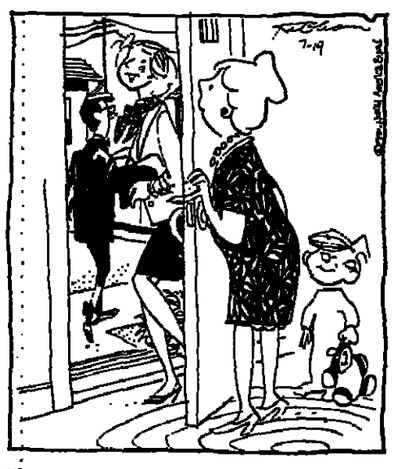
ANDY CAPP

DOONESBURY

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DENNIS THE MENACE



"JUST PUT HIM TO BED AS MANY TIMES AS YOU CAN."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEVET

UPDYM

HALMYN

REBURB

HOW THE POET PREFERRED HIS HAM SANDWICH.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

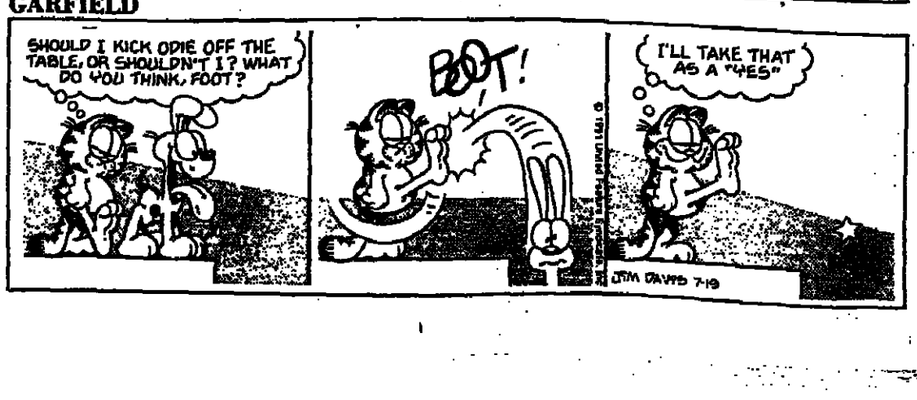
Answer: ON "_____" _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: UPPER COACH GAMBOL NOBODY
Answer: What a conversation between a man and his wife sometimes is—A MONOLOGUE

BLONDIE

GARFIELD



SPORTS

LeMond Drops to 2d in Tour Shake-Up

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

JACA, Spain — The Tour de France shattered on several planes Thursday as Greg LeMond lost his yellow jersey, the top leadership of the race was rearranged and the riders staged a 40-minute strike and broke international rules by not wearing safety helmets.

Almost as a footnote, the Tour's organizers permitted a disqualified rider to compete but said they would decide later whether to recognize his performance.

That was for openers.

The closer was a three-man finish more than seven minutes ahead of the former leadership. Luc Leblanc, a 24-year-old Frenchman with the Castorama team, vaulted from that finish into the yellow jersey.

"I don't believe it," he said, and he was not alone. Though a promising rider for the last three years, Leblanc has never won a major race and not many minor ones either.

The 192-kilometer (119-mile) stage on the first day in the Pyrenees was won by Charly Mottet, a Frenchman with RMO. Coming across the line in 5 hours, 15 minutes, 52 seconds, he recorded his second stage victory in this 78th Tour de France.

Second, by a shade, was Pascal Richard, a Swiss with Helvetia. Knowing that he was now the new race leader, Leblanc courteously refrained from fighting it out with them in the sprint and finished two seconds back.

Two minutes, 6 seconds behind the winner were Andy Hampsten, an American with Motorola, and Maurizio Fondriest, an Italian with Panasonic. Everybody else was at least four minutes slower.

So, at the end of a gloriously hot, sunny and clear day, Leblanc had moved from sixth place into first, 2:35 ahead of LeMond, in second place, and 3:52 ahead of Mottet in third.

How meaningful the shake-up was remained a matter of dispute. Leblanc has no reputation as a consistently strong climber and could fall apart as early as Friday, when the really big mountains in the Pyrenees are attacked.

On the other hand, as they say, he might do well there, too. The yellow jersey has a way of transforming a talented young rider.

Mottet is another puzzle. At age 28, he has been a pre-Tour favorite for many years but always wilted under the pressure. This year he proclaimed that he would not ride for overall victory and would concentrate on daily triumphs. His continuing success and his third place may light a spark in some recessed part of his spirit.

Although LeMond lost the lead, the American had good reason to be cheerful Thursday: He did not lose much to any of the riders he fears most.

These include Miguel Indurain and Pedro Delgado, Spaniards and teammates with Banesto, and Gianni Bugno, an Italian with Gatorade.

"I can't control both Delgado and Indurain by myself," LeMond said Wednesday, "but I have to try to do it."

Despite the loss of 12 seconds to Indurain, LeMond did an exemplary job in checking his Banesto rivals. He had little help from his Z team, whose two top climbers, Atle Kvalsvoll and Robert Millar, are both injured.

In another division of opinion, observers could not decide whether Kvalsvoll and Millar were held in reserve for Friday's monster peaks or whether they are too weakened to help at all.

All in all, it was an action-packed day, including even a race.

After its 40-minute refusal to start, the pack rode swiftly through routinely beautiful low country of vineyards and fields full of corn, sheep and sleek silver cattle. On the first major climb, the 1,540-meter (5,082-foot) Soudet, riders began to attack, splintering the 185-man field.

Leblanc, Richard, Hampsten and Fondriest were among the five riders who thrust ahead and built a five-minute lead as they passed the summit. Mottet joined them soon afterward and they pulled together up and down the next two climbs to pad their lead.

On the final 30-kilometer descent from France into Spain, Leblanc attacked the group and was answered only by Mottet and Richard.

"We collaborated perfectly," the new yellow jersey reported with a huge smile.

Another big beamer at the finish was Urs Zimmermann, a Swiss with the Motorola team, who was put out of the race late Wednesday night and then allowed to compete Thursday while organizers mulled over a final decision on his status.

After the stage, Tour officials said that the race jury had decided to lift the ban on Zimmermann.

Zimmermann's offense was that he did not take the assigned plane from Brittany to Thursday's start in Pau, France. Instead, he traveled, the 580 kilometers by team car.

"I was afraid to go by plane," Zimmermann said Thursday morning as he sat hunched and dark-eyed in a team car at the start. "I had this feeling that we would crash and I couldn't face the flight. So I came by car."

His change in plans violated a new and little-known Tour rule against independent travel and resulted in his expulsion. Another rider who traveled on his own, the third-place finisher Richard, brought a doctor's note and was let off with a warning.

"It's not like we were trying to cheat," argued Zimmermann's teammate Ron Kiefel. "There's no gain in this. We just didn't know the rule. It doesn't make any sense that a guy fails a drug test and gets a 10-minute penalty and Zimmy takes a car and is out of the race."

Zimmermann's cause was adopted by all his fellow riders, who refused to begin while demanding that he be reinstated and that they all not have to wear helmets on the sweltering climbs. Rigid shell helmets were made compulsory this year but ribbed helmets have been allowed as a compromise.

Finally, to get the proceedings under way, Zimmermann, who had been waiting in full uniform, was allowed to bolt from the car and mount his bicycle.

As for the helmets, most riders went without them and faced fines of 300 Swiss francs ($200) each. Under the rules, any rider showing up bareheaded could have been expelled from the race, like Zimmermann.

Reuters

The pack staged a 40-minute strike before Thursday's race, protesting a rider's disqualification and the wearing of helmets.

Kevin Lamarque/Reuters

Seve Ballesteros, above, and Nick Faldo grimaced during early play Thursday, but Ballesteros went on to take the first-round lead and Faldo, the defending champion, was only two strokes behind.

Dave Caulkin/The Associated Press

Late Surge Lifts Ballesteros to One-Shot Lead

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

SOUTHPORT, England — A stiff wind blowing him every which way and a cast of mostly who's-he nonentities staring down at him from the tops of leader boards all around Royal Birkdale, Seve Ballesteros added a dash of Spanish style to the first round of the 120th British Open on Thursday, making

BRITISH OPEN

eagle-birdie on his last two holes for a 4-under 66 and a one-stroke lead.

"I think I played great," Ballesteros said a few minutes after his 40-foot (12-meter) birdie putt on the final hole evoked a thunderous cheer that reverberated through the hilly dunes all the way to the Irish Sea, and surely shook a few glasses in the corporate tents not far from the last green.

On the 525-yard (480-meter) par-5 17th hole, Ballesteros, the winner of three previous British Opens, set himself up for that fabulous finish when he hit his driver 375 yards with the wind at his back, put a nine-iron to within four feet of the hole and made the putt for an eagle three.

Was it any wonder that he said later: "I'd like to see the conditions stay like they were today. Tough conditions."

But not so tough that a number of players rarely seen at this level of play managed to come in under par. Consider another Spaniard, Santiago Luna, 28, a qualifier who found himself tied for the lead late in the day at 67 with England's Martin Gates, playing his first British Open.

Only Chip Beck of the United States in that group of three at 67 had ever won an event on the U.S. Tour.

Luna had to go eight holes in a sudden-death playoff at nearby Hillside Golf Club on Monday just to get into the tournament.

When asked whether he was nervous playing Thursday in slightly different company, his answer spoke volumes.

"No," he said. "I am dreaming."

So, too, are many other highly regarded players dreaming of a British Open championship after a first round that was buffeted by shifting winds and occasional spits of hard-driving rain.

The round was spiced up by the appearance of a streaker, a 16-year-old girl who dashed naked across the first green as Nick Price, José-María Olazábal and Gil Morgan were playing.

Lurking only two strokes behind Ballesteros after a steady 68 was the British hope, Nick Faldo, the defending champion and two-time winner.

Seven other players were at 68, including American Gary Hallberg and Englishman Barry Lane, who was 5-under after 11 holes, only to slip back to the pack down the stretch.

Tom Watson, trying to win a record-tying sixth British Open championship, was at 69 and delighted to be there. Watson won his last Open championship at Birkdale in 1983.

"I'm in position right now," he said Thursday. "I give myself a realistic chance. Suffice to say, yeah, I think I can win."

And so, too, does Jack Nicklaus, who birdied three of his last five holes late Thursday to finish at even-par 70 in his 30th British Open, despite a disastrous double bogey sixth at the sixth hole.

Nicklaus was in a group that also included the former U.S. Open champion Curtis Strange and another local hero, Ian Woosnam of Wales, the Masters champion still struggling to find his putting touch on Birkdale's soft and tricky greens.

SIDELINES

Berlin Games Would Be Free for All

BERLIN (Reuters) — Berlin will not charge spectators if the city wins its bid to stage the 2000 Olympic Games, the director of Berlin's Olympic campaign, Lutz Gruettke, said Thursday.

Gruettke said that television and media charges for the Games would cover the losses from handing out free tickets.

"In the year 2000, the television and media world will have developed in a way that we could make up for the loss of the 120 million marks that the free tickets would cause," he said. "Also, on this historic date at the turn of the century, Berlin can't just organize an ordinary Olympics."

Fans Galore, but a Loss for SkyDome

TORONTO (AP) — Despite drawing the biggest crowds in major league baseball history, the SkyDome, home of the Toronto Blue Jays, lost more than $39 million last year.

The stadium, which bills itself as the "world's greatest entertainment center," reported a healthy operating profit, but a crippling debt left it with the big loss. The Blue Jays are expected to draw 4 million fans this season, the most in the history of major league baseball.

Figures from Stadium Corp. of Ontario, the stadium's owner, show interest payments, business taxes and depreciation climbed to $66.7 million, eliminating a $27.4 million profit from operations.

Jones to Buy Final Share in Cowboys

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Jerry Jones, the president of the National Football League's Dallas Cowboys, says he has arranged to buy the 5 percent share of the franchise that he does not already own or control.

Jones said Tuesday that he would purchase the share from Arthur (Buddy) Temple, a former state railroad commissioner and longtime Democratic Party activist. Jones, who also is the Cowboys general manager, said he did not have a timetable for completion of the sale and did not reveal the terms of the agreement.

Jones owns 90 percent of the Cowboys and controls another 5 percent owned by a business partner. The Cowboys are said to be worth an estimated $180 million.

For the Record

The National Football League's Expansion Committee on Wednesday began accepting applications from cities hoping to enter the league in 1994. The committee set a Sept. 16 deadline for applications for the two expansion sites. *(UPI)*

Boston Celtics forward Kevin McHale underwent surgery on his left ankle on Wednesday to remove a bone spur and repair ligament damage to the ankle joint, the National Basketball Association team said. *(UPI)*

The Cincinnati Reds reliever Rob Dibble on Thursday withdrew his appeal of a three-game suspension and fine for throwing at Eric Yelding of the Houston Astros on April 11. Dibble will begin serving the suspension Friday when the Reds play at Pittsburgh. *(AP)*

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	53	36	.596	—
Detroit	46	42	.523	6½
Boston	45	42	.517	7
New York	41	43	.488	9½
Milwaukee	40	47	.460	12
Baltimore	36	51	.414	16
Cleveland	28	58	.326	23½
West Division				
Minnesota	51	38	.573	—
Oakland	48	41	.539	3
Texas	45	39	.536	3½
California	46	41	.529	4
Chicago	46	41	.529	4
Seattle	45	44	.506	6
Kansas City	40	47	.460	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	54	32	.628	—
New York	51	36	.586	3½
St. Louis	47	41	.534	8
Chicago	42	47	.472	13½
Montreal	40	49	.449	15½
Philadelphia	38	51	.427	17½
West Division				
Los Angeles	49	38	.563	—
Atlanta	45	41	.523	3½
Cincinnati	44	43	.506	5
San Diego	43	47	.478	7½
San Francisco	38	50	.432	11½
Houston	36	52	.409	13½

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas	200	000	200	5	9	2	
Detroit	020	010	010	2	4	0	
(10 innings)							

Je.Guzman, Je.Russell (8), Rasmithal (10) and Stanley, Rodriguez (9); Aldred, Gibson (7), Terrell (8) and Tettleton, Allanson (9). W—Terrell, 6-9. L—Rasmithal, 1-1. HRs—Texas, Franco (10), Stanley (3). Detroit, Deer (19).

Cleveland	000	020	000	2	6	1	
Oakland	010	000	000	1	4	1	

Nichols and Skinner; Welch and Quirk. W—Nichols, 1-8. L—Welch, 8-6. HR—Cleveland, Hill (5).

Seattle	100	000	000	1	6	1	
Milwaukee	002	200	02x	4	7	1	

R.Johnson, M.Jackson (5), Swan (6), Schooler (7) and Bradley; Wegman and Demeasy. W—Wegman, 6-3. L—R.Johnson, 7-7.

Boston	200	000	000	2	4	10	0
Chicago	001	000	001	2	5	8	0
(10 innings)							

Clemens, Gray (8), Reardon (9), Fossas (9) and Pena; Hibbard, Pall (8), Radinsky (8), Thigpen (10) and Fisk. W—Fossas, 1-1. L—Thigpen, 5-3. HR—Boston, Clark (12).

Baltimore	000	301	000	000	000	4	10	2
Kansas City	000	000	202	000	001	9	21	2
(15 innings)								

McDonald, Klesko (4), Frohwirth (7), Flanagan (8), Olson (9), Williamson (12), and Holles; Gubicza, Mahomes (4), S.Davis (6), Montgomery (10), Assino (13) and Mayne. W—Assino, 3-2. L—Williamson, 3-3. HRs—Baltimore, Millson (11). Kansas City, Tartabull (22).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles	000	001	010	2	6	1	
Philadelphia	000	001	22x	4	10	0	

Morgan, Candelaria (7), Crews (7), Cook (7), Hartley (7) and Carter; Greene, McWilliams (8) and Daulton. W—Greene, 7-3. L—Candelaria, 0-1. Sv—McWilliams (17). HR—Philadelphia, Hollins (2).

San Francisco	010	000	400	5	11	2	
New York	201	000	111	4	12	1	

Black, Downs (4), Brantley (7), Burkett (7), Righetti (8) and Decker; Manwaring (5), Kennedy (7); Viola, Innis (7), Pena (9) and Carne. W—Pena, 6-0. L—Righetti, 2-4. HR—New York, McReynolds (8).

San Diego	102	004	000	7	10	0	
Montreal	500	000	000	5	8	1	

Peterson, Melendez (2), M.Maddux (8), Rodriguez (8), Andersen (9) and Santiago; De.Martinez, Rojas (6), Fossero (7) and Hossey. W—Melendez, 5-3. L—De.Martinez, 10-6. Sv—Andersen (5). HR—Montreal, De.Martinez (3).

St. Louis	000	330	000	4	10	1	
Cincinnati	210	001	001	5	9	1	

B.Smith, Carpenter (7), Le.Smith (9) and Gedman; Armstrong, Layana (5), Power (7), Brown (9) and Sotka, Oliver (7). W—B.Smith, 8-6. L—Armstrong, 6-9. Sv—Le.Smith (26). HRs—St. Louis, Zelle (5), Gedman (3).

Chicago	000	011	000	2	4	1	
Atlanta	200	305	11x	12	16	1	

Lancaster, Renfroe (6), Slocumb (6), De.Smith (8) and Wilkins; Smoltz, Freeman (6), Stanton (8), Mercker (9) and Olson. W—Smoltz, 4-11. L—Lancaster, 5-4. HR—Chicago, Wilkins (5). Atlanta, Pendleton (10).

Houston	001	220	014	10	15	0	
Pittsburgh	001	010	000	2	9	4	

Portugal, J.Jones (1), Capel (5), Corsi (6), Osuna (7) and Slapnicka; Drabek, Kipper (5), Palacios (7), Patterson (8), B.Landrum (9) and LaVallière, Slaught (9). W—J.Jones, 6-6. L—Drabek, 9-9. Sv—Osuna (6). HR—Pittsburgh, Van Slyke (10).

Japanese Baseball

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Chunichi	44	26	1	.629	—
Yakult	43	32	1	.573	3½
Hiroshima	35	30	1	.538	6½
Yomiuri	42	37	0	.532	6½
Taiyo	33	42	1	.440	13½
Hanshin	21	51	0	.292	24

Thursday's Results
Yakult 7, Chunichi 2
Yomiuri 12, Taiyo 1

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Kintetsu	46	28	0	.622	—
Seibu	45	29	2	.608	1
Nippon Ham	38	37	1	.507	8½
Daiei	35	35	0	.500	9
Orix	34	42	1	.447	13
Lotte	23	50	0	.315	22½

Thursday's Results
Nippon Ham 4, Lotte 4
Daiei 3, Orix 1

FOOTBALL

Canadian League

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	1	0	0	35	16	2
Winnipeg	1	0	0	23	9	2
Ottawa	1	1	0	58	68	2
Hamilton	0	1	0	9	23	0
WESTERN DIVISION						
Calgary	1	0	0	39	34	2
Edmonton	1	1	0	67	65	2
Brit Colmb	0	1	0	34	39	0
Saskatchwn	0	1	0	25	34	0

Wednesday's Result
Ottawa 40, Edmonton 33

CYCLING

Tour de France

Top finishers in Thursday's 120th stage, a 192-kilometer (119 miles) race from Pau to Jaca, Spain: 1. Charly Mottet, France, five hours, 15 minutes, 52 seconds; 2. Pascal Richard, Switzerland, same time; 3. Luc Leblanc, France, at 2 seconds; 4. Maurizio Fondriest, Italy, at 2 minutes, 06 seconds; 5. Andy Hampsten, U.S., s.t.; 6. Eduardo Chozas, Spain, at 6:21; 7. Miguel Indurain, Spain, at 6:49; 8. Frederic Vichot, France, at 6:55; 9. Claudio Chiappucci, Italy, s.t.; 10. Jan Nevens, Belgium, s.t.

Overall standings: 1. Leblanc, 31 hours, 35 minutes, 46 seconds; 2. Greg LeMond, U.S., at 2 minutes, 35 seconds; 3. Mottet, at 3:52; 4. Fondriest, at 4:22; 5. Indurain, at 4:44; 6. Richard, at 5:17; 7. Jean-Francois Bernard, France, at 5:46; 8. Hampsten, at 6:09; 9. Gianni Bugno, Italy, at 6:26; 10. Pedro Delgado, Spain, at 7:05.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Put Bill Ripken, second baseman, on 15-day disabled list. Bought contract of Shane Turner, infielder, from Rochester, International League.

OAKLAND—Designated Todd Burns, pitcher, for assignment. Called up Kevin Campbell, pitcher, from Tacoma, Pacific Coast League.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

CLEVELAND—Signed John Battie, guard.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

ATLANTA—Signed Bobby Butler, cornerback, and Floyd Dixon, wide receiver.

CLEVELAND—Put George Hawthorne, tackle, on injured reserve.

GREEN BAY—Waived Carl Byrum, running back.

INDIANAPOLIS—Signed Dave McClouahan, cornerback. Waived Jarrod Green, wide receiver.

KANSAS CITY—Signed Joe Valerio and Tom Dohring, tackles; Charles Mincy, defensive back; Darrell Malone, cornerback; Robbie Keen, punter and placekicker; Bobby Olive, wide receiver; and Ron Shipley, guard. Waived Herman Ford, cornerback; Garry Frank, guard; and Michael Owens, running back.

L.A. RAIDERS—Put Mike Wise, defensive end, on reserve-left camp list. Released Lyneil Mayo, linebacker.

L.A. RAMS—Signed Jerry Gray, cornerback; Brett Perriman, linebacker; and Theo Adams, tackle. Released Robert Benton, safety; Michael Lindsay, linebacker; and Brian Inman and Darren Grudi, offensive tackles. Waived Derrick Carr, defensive end, and Ivor Filiaga, defensive tackle.

MIAMI—Signed Fred Banks, wide receiver.

NEW ORLEANS—Agreed to terms with Floyd Turner, wide receiver, and John Tice, tight end. Signed Jason Johnson, wide receiver.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Ken Rose, linebacker, and Billy Hess, wide receiver. Placed Ron Curry, linebacker, on injured reserve. Waived Brian Talton, defensive tackle, and Chad Thorson, linebacker.

PHOENIX—Signed David Braxton, linebacker, and Tom Tuso, quarterback.

PITTSBURGH—Brian LeBaron, linebacker, left camp.

SAN DIEGO—Signed Floyd Fields, safety. Put Mike Simmonds, guard, on reserve-did not report list.

SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Bill Romanowski, linebacker, to two-year contract. Waived Tony Bowens, nose tackle.

TAMPA BAY—Signed Calvin Tiggle and Sam Anno, linebackers.

WASHINGTON—Signed Kevin Woolfolk, linebacker. Waived Webbie Burnett, defensive lineman.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

WINNIPEG—Named Glen Williamson assistant coach.

COLLEGE

BIG EAST CONFERENCE—Named Joseph A. Gomes director of service bureau.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY—Named Brian Doyle assistant soccer coach.

FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON—Named Fred Hill men's assistant basketball coach.

FORDHAM—Named Mark Lugris men's assistant soccer coach.

HARVARD—Named Paulo Dias men's assistant soccer coach.

METRO ATLANTIC ATHLETIC CONFERENCE—Joe DeBonis, men's basketball supervisor of officials, resigned. Brad Tracy, women's basketball supervisor of officials, was named interim men's basketball supervisor of officials.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE—Bruce Stewart, basketball coach, resigned, effective July 31, to become head coach of Grand Rapids Hoops, Continental Basketball Association.

SOCCER

COPA AMÉRICA

Argentina 3, Brazil 2
Colombia 1, Chile 1

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(Continued From Page 4)

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OBSERVER

Blame It on Columbus

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — There's a lot of anger against Columbus these days. People are saying it's bad to honor him by celebrating the 500th anniversary of his discovery of America. Everybody knows he didn't discover America anyhow.

They say all he did was pave the way for Europeans to come over, push the residents around and exploit the land for profit.

Listening to these charges, you get the impression if it hadn't been for Columbus there'd be no air pollution, no grim interstate highways or ugly housing developments marring the continent's beauty, no mountains of burning tires or reeking gasoline refineries blighting the landscape. When you think about this possibility, you can't help feeling angry at Columbus.

Imagine great primitive forests uncut, rivers thick with fish and woods dense with animal life where smelly Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington now blot the landscape.

Imagine the deer and the antelope at play on a prairie where the grass grows six feet high.

Imagine, instead of eyesores like Houston and Los Angeles, a vast and majestic Southwestern desert alive with the sinuous and abundant glory of rattlesnakes 20 feet long living in nature's perfect harmony with the heirs of some prehistoric Columbus who arrived way back in the who-knows-when.

□

I love the idea of this paradise, though I have reservations.

The people populating it are supposed to be superior, meaning they respect nature too much to put up with things like burning tires or New York, but I can't help wondering how much patience they'd have with people like me, which is to say tourists, after the first few hundred years of putting up with us.

Because obviously, when you've got a planet with two perfectly unspoiled continents like North and South America, people from the spoiled continents are going to pay arm-and-leg-size money to go do the tourist number on them. And very few industries put more strain on the sweet temper of their personnel than the tourist business.

Assume that the dreadful Columbus never fetched up on these shores. Technological development in Europe, Asia, Africa and all those other non-American places surely would have moved at its usual relentless pace, with or without American input.

Eventually a wandering airplane pilot, or sonar, or an orbiting earth satellite would have spotted these two big, beautiful, unspoiled continents teeming with nature-loving people and great beasts, fish, reptiles and grass.

□

Until that moment Europeans, Asians, Africans and all would have thought a visit to Disney World in sub-Sahara Africa or Disneyland in the Gobi Desert or Disney Paradise on the Arctic Circle was fun at its apex. With two whole continent-sized theme parks available, however, it would be "so long" to the tourist dollar for the Disney industry.

The trouble is, though, that once the tourist dollar starts flowing, residents of the new-found continents are going to be under heavy pressure to make a mess of Paradise.

I don't know about you, for instance, but I'm not going to be in a hurry to go until they build some decent highways and motels and a few places where you can get a cheeseburger at 3 A.M.

Sure, I want to see those woods alive with animals, but I'm not dying to, so I want to make sure all the grizzlies and wild boars have been cleaned out before I take the kids.

And unless they stop those snakes from flourishing so abundantly in the Southwest, I'll just take the sight-seeing flight over the six-foot-high prairie grass, thank you, provided there's a good airport nearby with an air-conditioned waiting room and a well-stocked bar.

Thinking about all the necessities that would have to be dealt with makes me a little glad. I'm ashamed to say, that Columbus got here when he did, because even after 500 years of working at it, there's a lot of work still needed to make the place fit to visit.

Of course, Columbus also brought slavery, capitalist exploitation, cultural arrogance, racism, sexism, ethnic jokes and steroids to these shores. Such things always happen when two utterly alien cultures encounter each other for the first time.

That's why I'm against sending earth people to other planets.

New York Times Service

Seeking Spiritual B&B? Try a Monastery

By Molly O'Neill
New York Times Service

Joyce Dopkeen/The New York Times

Guests join residents for a midday meal at a Zen monastery in the Catskills.

NEW YORK — You say you've had your European tour, your Caribbean cruise, your Club Med, your spa.

You say you've bed-and-breakfasted New England, barged through Burgundy, hiked the Rockies.

And now, you say, after years of traveling, your Lewis and Clark response to summer vacation is interrupted by recurring visions of Walden Pond.

Oh, my friend, you are not alone!

Thousands of Americans are packing for a different kind of journey this summer. Destination: a higher spiritual plane.

Guest rooms in abbeys, convents and monasteries across the country are tightly booked.

"It's gotten to the point we can't handle the number of requests for individual retreatants," said Don George, director of La Casa de Maria, a Roman Catholic retreat in Santa Barbara, California.

Jangling reservation lines are piercing the silence of an austere Zen monastery in the Catskills, at a Trappist monastery in Colorado, at an Episcopal monastery perched on the Hudson River. Hyatt, Holiday Inns and the rest aren't exactly sweating the competition.

There are fewer than 2,000 guest rooms in monasteries across the United States, as against 3.1 million hotel and motel rooms, according to Lodging Industry Profile, a publication of the American Hotel and Motel Association.

But travel experts say that monasteries now have a lower vacancy rate than hotels. "Everybody is posing Camus-type questions," said Dena Kaye, of the daily cable television program, "A Sense of Place With Dena Kaye." "It depends," she said, "on whether you want to think it out on a superyacht or someplace a little simpler."

Most monasteries offer tidy, quiet rooms, three home-cooked meals a day and all the spirituality you want for about $50 a day. Some have such secular pleasures as tennis courts or swimming pools. But most appeal to the spirit more than the senses, offering austere tranquillity.

"Every time there is a crisis, we fill up," said George, who retired from a lucrative business career to volunteer at La Casa de Maria. "There is a pretty close parallel between Las Vegas and retreat centers. People know there is something wrong. They need to get away. They need hope."

Of course, religion in the summertime is nothing new. Church retreats, tent revivals and religious camps are as much a part of the U. S. landscape as amber waves of grain. But the new hospitable monasteries eschew evangelism in favor of solitude and scenery.

There are about 600 small monasteries in the United States with guest rooms. Some are training grounds for the newly frocked, while others house retired clerics or religious communities. A handful of modern refuges were once grand homes that are now dedicated to hospitality.

"These aren't preachy places," said Marcia Kelly, who, with her husband, Jack, has written "Sanctuaries" (Bell Tower, 1991), a guide to lodging in monasteries in the Northeast. "They are time out from a driven, aggressive world."

The book — which began with a serendipitous stop — is becoming the Michelin guide of the retreat set. "We were visiting a friend at Big Sur and fell for a monastery there," said Kelly, who calls himself a "retired Catholic" (his wife is Jewish).

The sojourn set the couple monastery-hopping, and they have now visited more than 200 retreats.

Jack Kelly says that he's met "stock brokers, bank executives, school teachers and social workers in monasteries."

Most are looking for the same thing: "They are trying to get past the coat-and-tie-on-Sunday mentality and to bring a spiritual element back to their daily lives," he said.

The Kellys are working on a second volume about monasteries in the West and Southwest.

Some monasteries offer solace in their setting. The Carmelite House of Prayer in Oakville, California, a former family mansion with 11 guest rooms, sprawls between the terraced ripples of the Napa Valley. "I come up here to hear myself think," said Jason Erlicsohn, a 37-year-old banker from San Francisco.

From his spartan room he can also hear water that dances from a fountain in the monastery's backyard, the gentle clang from the belfry, the chirp of sparrows. "I used to go over to the health spa when I got stressed out," he said. Now I just sit here and listen. I end up in better shape after a weekend."

Another clarion call for inner peace is sounded at Holy Cross Monastery, a rambling red-brick mansion perched on a grand knoll in West Park, New York, overlooking the Hudson.

"People are soothed by living in harmony with an ongoing religious order," said Brother Timothy, prior of the Episcopal monastery, which has 39 guest rooms.

Noting that except for honoring "the Great Silence," from 9 P. M. to 8:15 A. M. daily, participation in all religious service is optional, he said, "If guests hear a calling, it is the part of themselves that modern society has forgotten."

In contrast, guests can't help hearing the call at Dai Bosatsu Zendo, a Zen monastery that looks like a relocated chunk of traditional Japan at the end of a 10-mile dirt road outside Livingston Manor, New York, in the Catskills.

Other than the gentle brush of bare feet against the monastery's well-polished wood floors, often the only sound heard is the gong that announces the chanting and meditation sessions or a meal. Joining in is not mandatory, but it is the rare camper who chooses the comfort of his futon over participation.

"Sitting," a kneel-squat position that is assumed for two to four hours of meditation, is the central activity for guests. Some of the best sitters, like Junpol Dennis Kelly, vice abbot of the Catskill monastery, study yoga to develop endurance for sitting; he urges the newly initiate to "stay with the uncomfortableness" as a means of transcendence.

A crick in the knee, a strain in the back, the frustration of chopsticks ferreting a lentil stew from a lacquer bowl — these eventually conquer the anxiety of the type-A existence that most visitors are retreating from.

"Sometimes it's the foreignness of what we do that allows Americans to get past their distrust of organized religion," said Kelly, who greets about 4,000 guests a year. "That opens the door for inner peace and true relaxation."

For some retreats, the public quest opens the door for fiscal growth as well. "A lay person left us this mansion and we need to take in more guests to support it," said the Reverend David Costell, standing in the grand foyer at the Carmelite House of Prayer under the scaffolding that he and three other priests are using to repair a leaking roof and peeling paint.

Throughout Europe, insolvent monasteries are often turned into luxury hotels. The Relais & Chateaux group has half a dozen former monasteries in France. Rina Annousi, president of the Travel Business in New York City, represents four plush former monasteries in Spain and several in Italy.

"In Europe, the most sophisticated traveler who wants expensive luxury with character might ask for room in an old monastery," she said. "The people who call about American monasteries usually have free tickets from frequent flier."

PEOPLE

BBC Bedtime Reading? How About 'Ulysses'?

James Joyce's novel "Ulysses," which has been the subject of several obscenity trials, is to be broadcast on radio complete with sexually explicit passages, the British Broadcasting Corporation says. The book, first published in 1936, will be broadcast in 16 episodes on the BBC's "Book at Bedtime" program. A BBC executive, Michael Green, said: "Ulysses is one of the greatest and most influential novels of the 20th century, but it's not an easy book to read."

□

Donald Trump's first book, "The Art of the Deal," was a big seller. His second, "Surviving at the Top," published as Trump's financial and marital problems were flaring up, was a hardback flop. Now, Warner Books is bringing it out in paperback, but with a new title: "The Art of Survival." Laurence J. Kirshbaum, Warner president, said it was thought the new title "was a more apt representation of what has happened in Trump's career recently. It was our publishing decision but Donald liked the change in title." Trump sounded less enthusiastic to The New York Times: "At first, I said, 'Why change it?' But they paid a lot of money for the book so I felt it was their decision. I could have gone either way myself."

□

Telly Savalas is about to get some recognition. In 1934, the future Kojak won a spelling bee as a student at the Cobbett School in Lynn, Massachusetts, but never received the medal, which he called the "greatest frustration of my life." School officials now plan to make up for the oversight. "I think we owe it to him," said a teacher. "We'd like to have him come to the school and present it to him with a bag of lollipops, maybe."

□

A woman who was fired as personal secretary to Vanessa Redgrave was dismissed unfairly, an industrial tribunal in London has ruled. Corinna Gilbert was awarded about $15,000 after the court ruled against Vanessa and her brother, Corin Redgrave. Gilbert said she was fired from Vanessa Redgrave Enterprises for showing an actor around the offices, also the headquarters of the British Marxist Party, of which the actress is general secretary.

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Today's REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on Pages 4 & 17

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